THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, State Printer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every evening except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5,00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year,	5,00
" " " six months,	2,50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3,00

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866. NO. 27.

THE SENTINEL.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 week	$ 5.50
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

JUST RECEIVED AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S,

In addition to his large and well selected stock of FALL DRY GOODS,

Cassimeres, Cloths, Gents' ready made Clothing, &c., &c.,

A FINE LOT OF

Ladies' and children's trimmed and untrimmed HATS of the latest fall styles.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES, &c.

NOW OPENING,

LADIES, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES

In Great Variety.

Come one and all, and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

M. ROSENBAUM,

No. 16 Fayetteville st., next door to P. F. Pescuds Drug Store.

Sept. 3-1w

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Grocers, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,

DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ROPE AND BAGGING.

BEG leave to announce to their friends, and the public generally, that they are receiving daily from Baltimore, New York and Boston, a large and valuable assortment of new goods, recently purchased, consisting in part, of the following, viz:

20 Barrels Porto Rico Sugar,
15 do Demerara do,
10 do English Island do,
5 do Extra "C" do,
5 do each, Granulated, Pulverised and Crushed do,
20 Sacks prime Rio and Java Coffee,
100 Kegs Nails, Assorted,
50 do Mule Shoes,
20 do Horse do,
100 Reams Wrapping paper,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
75 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
10 do Sperm and Patent wax do,
25 Gross Blacking,
30 do Parlor matches,
10 doz. French Calf Skins, very Superior,
5 doz. American do. Extra large,
1000 lbs. Hemlock Sole Leather,
75 lbs. Brown Shoe Thread,
60 lbs. Bleached do,
20 doz. Sewing Awls,
20 doz. Pegging do,
12 doz. Papers Lasting Tacks,

---ALSO,---

12000 Yards Gunny Bagging,
3000 do Dundee do
100 Coils Rope,
250 lbs. Baling Twine
250 doz. Spools Cotton,

They have also just received,

25 Pieces Oxford Jeans,
20 " Danville do,
20 " Salmcite, all colors,
10 " Fancy Cassimeres,

These goods were bought close and will be sold low to the trade.

Raleigh, Aug. 27

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$400 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH,

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOSEPH SUGG, late of the County of Wake in said State, stands charged with the murder of one W. L. Fort, late of said county and State, and that the said Sugg is a fugitive from justice and has escaped beyond the limits of the State:

Now, THEREFORE, in order that the said Sugg may be arrested and brought to trial, for the said alleged murder, I JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, offering the reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of said County of Wake.

In witness thereof, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

L. S.

Done, at the City of Raleigh, this the 29th. day of August A. D. 1866.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH.

WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

JOSEPH SUGG is represented to be about 20 years of age—5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high—dark hair—blue eyes, round face—full lips—nose slightly inclined to turn up—florid complexion—has rather a down look—in conversation draws out his words long and loud—wears No. 5 shoes, and generally black clothes.

Aug. 29-tf

IMPORTANT SALE

IN WILSON NORTH CAROLINA

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed and empowered by the stockholders of

WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY,

to make sale of that VALUABLE PROPERTY, including all the buildings, together with about Twelve and a fourth Acres of Land, will offer the same at public auction, *on the 14th day of September next.*

The Seminary is a large and commodious building, admirably arranged for school purposes, and contains a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate about TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS. The buildings are nearly new, having been erected in 1860, and are of every kind needed in a first class Seminary.

The Seminary is located on the Eastern boundary of the town of Wilson, below the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and on an elevated spot of ground, well shaded, and having excellent wells of water. The proverbial healthiness of the town of Wilson, (it being the highest point on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) and the morality, intelligence and refinement of its citizens, make it one of the most desirable locations for a first class, Male or Female, Seminary in the State.

Of the 12¼ acres of land a sufficient quantity will be sold for school or other purposes, together with all the buildings formerly used by Seminary, and the balance of the land will be sold in lots, the size of which will be announced on the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth cash; on the balance a credit of six months will be given.

JOSHUA BARNES, *President.*

Aug. 17-td

JEWETT & NORRIS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

46, Washington Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

CONTINUE TO COLLECT UNCLAIMED PROPERTY, MONEY, DEBTS, &c.

IN ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, EAST-INDIES, WEST-INDIES, OR ANY OTHER BRITISH COLONY, FRANCE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, OR GERMANY,

CHARGES MODERATE.

Cases prosecuted on favorable terms.

ALL LETTERS MUST ENCLOSE A STAMP.

$500,000,000 of unclaimed Money,

are invested in the NATIONAL DEBT of Great Britain, alone in trust for the

Unknown Heirs, Legatees, &c.,

a large number of whom are known to be in America

Mr. Jewett is an English Attorney at Law, late of Essex St., Strand, London, and of the Firm of

Jewett, Dean & Archibald,

LONDON.

References:

ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq., Merchant, Boston, Mass.
CAPT. J. B. GREGORY, U. S. N., Hamilton, "
CHAS. C. FILLEY, Esq., New Orleans, La.

Aug. 11-2aw6m

INSURE AGAINST

ACCIDENTS

IN THE

PIONEER CO. OF THE SOUTH,

THE SOUTHERN

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA,

HOME OFFICE, 160 MAIN St.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $1,000,000.

INSURES AGAINST ALL ACCIDENTS.

Giving the holder an annual Policy for the full amount Insured in case of death, and compensation each week if disabled for a period.

NOT EXCEEDING TWENTY-SIX WEEKS,

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES for $500 with $3 compensation each week, may be obtained for $3 per annum.

Ten Dollars premium will secure $2,000, and give $10 compensation each week. Twenty-five Dollars secures a Policy for $5,000, with $25 weekly compensation. Fifty Dollars secures a full Policy for $10,000, with $50 compensation each week.

SHORT TIME POLICIES,

($3,000 FOR TEN CENTS.)

Travellers may obtain at the HOME OFFICE, No 160 Main Street, Lynchburg, Va., at the Railroad Stations and of the undersigned agents. Ticket Policies for one day to 12 months receiving in case of death from accident, $3,000, and in case of injury $15 per week.

The Stock of this Company is exclusively in Southern hands, and represented by a Directory widely and favorably known; we, therefore, appeal with confidence to the good will and patronage of the Southern public.

OFFICERS.

COL. MAURICE S. LANGHORNE, *Pres't and Treas.*
GEN'L JOHN B. GORDON, of Georgia,
GEN'L HARRY T. HAYS, of Louisiana, *Vice-Pres'ts.*
LUCIEN PEYTON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
G. W. LATHAM, *Solicitor.*
COL. HENRY E. PEYTON, *General Agent.*

DIRECTORS:

John R. McDaniel,	Maurice S. Langhorne
William D. Miller,	John H. Flood
Geo. M. Rucker,	Abraham D. Warwick
Stephen T. Peters,	Chas. M. Blackford,
G. W. Latham,	Lucien Peyton,

COWPER & MOORE, Agents,

June 13-tf Raleigh, N. C.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

FALL TRADE 1866.

WE ARE RECEIVING OUR FALL STOCK.

NOW IN STORE

Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Buggy and Waggon Tire from ¾ to 2 inches wide;
Sweeds Iron, Cast and Blister, Steel, Band Iron;
6 doz. Hand and Tea Waiters;
Cooking Stoves; various Patterns;
50 Kegs Nails, 3 to 60 penny.
1000 lbs. Hoop Iron, and 1¼ inches wide.

With a general assortment of Tools and Builders' materials.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.

Aug 28-tf

"SPECIAL NOTICE."

E. H. CHESTERMAN,

PRACTICAL

MILLWRIGHT & DRAFTSMAN,

No. 909 Bank Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

Will prepare PLANS and contract for the BUILDING OF MILLS in the city and country.

REFERENCES,

Messrs. Talbott & Bro.; Buham, & Co.; Ettenger & Edwards, of Richmond, Va.; Ro. Baird Esq., Manchester, Va.; J. K. Davis Esq., Richmond, Va.; W. B. Graves, Esq., L. Fels, Esq., Yanceyville, N. C.

Sept 3-eod-6t

FOR SALE.

FORTY Shares of N. C. R. R. Stock.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Aug. 17-tf

NORTH CAROLINA

PETROLEUM

—AND—

MINING COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE

Banking Office of Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Capital	$500,000
Par value of Shares, each	5.00
Number of Shares,	100,000

20,000 Shares reserved by Company for working Capital.
No Shares to be assessed.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

PETER ADAMS,	CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
E. P. JONES,	A. G. BRENIZER,
DAVID McKNIGHT,	L. H. ROUTZAHN,
M. WITTY,	F. P. CAVANAH,
JAMES P. JONES,	HENRY G. KELLOGG.

OFFICERS.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,	President.
E. P. JONES,	Vice President.
F. P. CAVANAH,	Superintendent.
A. G. BRENIZER,	Secretary,
HENRY G. KELLOGG,	Treasurer.

PROSPECTUS.

This company owns by warranty title nearly fourteen thousand acres of mineral lands, situated in the counties of Chatham, Moore, Rockingham and Stokes, on the waters of Deep and Dan Rivers, in North Carolinia, which abound in plentiful deposits of coal, copper, iron, salt, and, there is every reason to believe from general and surface indications, petroleum or coal oil.

The services of two practical and efficient men, experienced in boring for oil, and stimulated by a long course of success in Venango county, Pennsylvania, were secured by the company several months since and they are now on the lands, with the requisite force, tools, steam engine and machinery, boring a well with very flattering prospects of success. The organization of this company effected some time since has now been perfected in legal form, by act of incorporation, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $5 each.

By reference to the valuable and laborious reports of Prof. Emmons, State Geologist, and Commodore Wilkes, U. S. Navy, every one interested will be enabled to judge of the value of the large area of territory secured by the North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Co.

It is well known that a superior article of bituminous coal is now being mined in the Deep river coal region, where a portion of the lands are situated, and this company owns property known to be equal if not superior to any on which shafts have been sunk. Copper, iron and salt also abound, and the attention of capitalists has already been directed to this section on account of its value for the above minerals.

Below are given a few extracts from the journals showing that there is no good reason why there should not be as large quantities of oil in the "Old North State" as in other States.

Oil has been struck in Overton county, Tennessee, on the north line of that State, about midway from its eastern border, eighteen miles from the Cumberland mountains.—*Christian (Richmond) Observer.*

OIL WELLS IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The Parkersburg *Times* gives an astonishing statement of the yield of wells in the region thereabout, consisting of Wood, Wirt, Ritchie and other counties, viz: Burning Springs, 2,500 barrels per day; White Oak, 1,500; Hughes Run, 300; Horse Neck, 150; and of the several wells on Hughes river, 6,000 barrels per day. The quality is said to be remarkably fine. The *Times* considers the oil of West Virginia the best yet discovered.

THE OIL EXCITEMENT IN ILLINOIS.—The oil excitement in Clark county is still high. Some eight or ten derricks are up and at work. The deepest well is only 325 feet, with a fair yield of oil. Some of the other wells have struck oil and gas at from 70 to 100 feet.—Much time and money will be spent this summer in the thorough development of the oil resources of Clark county. Men of capital and experience seem confident that oil will be found in large quantities, and are willing to test their faith by a free expenditure in developing the lands. The first company who bored on the land of Hon. T. B. Young, are now engaged in trying to raise the auger which was lost last fall. The Eastern Illinois Company will begin work in a few days twelve miles southwest of the first well. The prospect in that locality is good.—*Chicago Tribune.*

It is known that after a few months boring in the vicinity of Lynchburg, a large vein of oil was struck and a productive well is now in successful operation. This is on the same line with, and about 80 miles from, the company's first well on Dan River, where the indications both general and particular are similar.

In order to have sufficient means to develop this valuable property in such a manner as to insure success, the Directors have authorized 10,000 shares of the capital stock to be sold to raise a working capital, and subscriptions for that number or any part thereof will be received.

An uncommonly favorable opportunity for investment is thus afforded, as those who choose to buy stock under this offer will have the advantage of an equal footing with the original corporators in an enterprise which, after the example of the immense profits realized in those of a similar character in other States, though in many respects on less favorable conditions than this, (compare the extent, cheapness and fee simple title of the basis of operations here offered gives reasonable assurance of the most lucrative results. In many instances in sections of less favorable oil localities, shares have advanced in a few days from $2 or $5 to $20 and even $50, and poor men who made small investments realized fortunes.

Further information may be had at the office of the company, one door north of the Court House, Greensboro, N. C., where books of subscription are now open.

By order of the Directors.

A. G. BRENIZER, Secretary.

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 3-3awtf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until the 15th. of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the Public offices in the Capitol, and for the Legislature the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the Wood house on the Capitol square, from time to time, as required.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will deliver it, and endorse on the envelope "Proposals for wood."

The amount required will be about 200 Cords.

The right of rejecting bids, not advantageous to the State, is reserved.

R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State.

Aug. 8-1m.
Standard copy 3 tawlm

FOR SALE.—Soda in Boxes and Kegs, Blue Stone, Sulphur, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ginger, Alspice, Pepper, Madder, Alum, Extract of Logwood and Castor Oil.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Aug. 18-tf

THOMAS SMITH,

WHOLESALE

AND RETAIL DRY GOODS

25 SYCAMORE-STREET.

"The First of the Season."

LARGE

Opening of New Fall Goods,

With an extensive assortment of CARPETS, RUGS, DRUGGETTS AND GENERAL HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, and an entirely new stock of the handsomest DRESS GOODS the market affords.

Ladies will find this the best opportunity to procure choice new styles of FALL DRESS GOODS, which I am now opening in great variety, such as splendid Eugenia and Empress Cloths, Crepes, Merinos, Goldanella, richly embroidered—an entirely new things, rich, brilliant silk stripes on chene grounds: "*Transconia A'Soie*, effective Careaux, with rich Broches," "Lornetto, effective Satin Carreaux," on lasting finish grounds, very costly; "Rich Valentia, in plain chene," all new and desirable shades, psime qualities and beautiful designs, with rich Broches.

A magnificent assortment of

SQUARE & LONG SHAWLS

in all their new styles and combinations, *at prices that will not fail to please.* I would call special attention to my stock of

GENUINE IRISH LINENS,

the largest in Va., or North Carolina, embracing 20,000 yards, all bought at auction, and will be sold at prices *far below any similar quality* ever offered in this market. I have also just received over 10,000 yards of PANTALOON GOODS, in every variety of finish and quality, varying in price from 30c, to $3. This stock is the largest and most complete of the kind that I have ever offered, and will be constantly replenished during the season as the demand requires.

At a future day I will enumerate the different lines of Goods I usually keep. Suffice it to say, at present, that everything kept in any first-class Dry-Goods House can be found here, in every variety, at the *lowest prices.*

I would say to those in want of

CARPETS,

that the greatest care has been taken in the selection of the best colors and finest fabrics, and they have but to be seen to be appreciated, so that those in want had better

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

I would also call the attention of the public to the celebrated

Florence Lock Stitch Sewing Machine.

This Machine, being but recently introduced, is already gaining for itself a host of friends, as our daily sales testify. Its simplicity and

PERFECTION OF OPERATION

recommend it to all. It possesses all the best qualities of the good standard Machines, with several important improvements, more fully explained in the "Circulars," which I send free by mail to any address on application.

THOS. SMITH,
25 Sycamore street,
Aug. 25-tf Petersburg, Va.

KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of Hand, Parlour, Bracket, and Swinging Lamps.

—ALSO—

The best Kerosene Oil, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS,
44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

July 28-tf

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The next session commences on the 1st. October 1866, and continues until 30th. of June 1867.

The session is divided into two Terms of Twenty weeks each, the one commencing the 1st. Oct. 1866 and the other the 15th. Feb. 1867.

EXPENSES PER TERM OF TWENTY WEEKS,

Board, including every expense except washing	$105.00
Tuition in Collegiate Department	$25.00
" Primary "	$20.00

Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, taught by competent and thorough Instructors and at usual prices.

For circular and Catalogue containing full particulars address,

REV. R. BURWELL, Sup't.

July 5-3awlm3t. Charlotte, N. C.

Newbern Times and Wilmington Dispatch please copy 3 times a week until 1st. October.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

HAMILTON TERRACE, Baltimore Md.

MR. AND MRS. WILSON M. CARY, } Principals.
MRS. GEN'L JOHN PEGRAM, }

The Fall session begins on Monday Sept. 17 1866.

Since its establishment in 1842 this has been well known to the public as essentially

A Southern Home School.

The principals still depend for patronage upon their Southern friends. For circulars or other information address,

WILSON M CARY.
July 24-law6t* Box 465. Baltimore Md.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

LOCATED IN AND ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WARRENTON, N. C.

FOR SALE.

The Warrenton Female College is now offered for sale, on reasonable terms. This College has been in successful operation for over twelve years, and, during that time it has acquired a reputation as an Institution of lasting, second to none in N. C.

The location is such as to war ant a full attendance of pupils, being very accessible from any point, especially the Eastern portions of N. C. and Va.

The Committee, who have been empowered to make sale of the property, deem it unnecessary to say more of this institution as its character for a high grade of scholarship, and the elevated standard of morals inculcated under the eye and supervision of its late President, E. E. Barham, is already well known.

The society in which this College is located is known to be equal to any in the South.

There is now a sufficiency of Buildings and other Conveniences attached to this Real Estate, to conduct a large and flourishing school. The premises contain about SIXTY ACRES of Land a material portion of which is within the *Corporation.* This, with *all* or a *part* of the furniture, &c., belonging to the same, can be purchased with the land and buildings. This property will be offered *privately* for sale until *Wednesday* the 3rd day October next, and, if not then sold, will be on that day sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder.

The Committee are fully authorized to sell, and would say that a rare chance is offered to any party wishing to purchase such property, as *time* sufficient, if required, will be given. Possession given *immediately.*

Any person or party wishing to examine the property will be shown it by E. E. Barham, the present occupant, or by any one or more of the Committee.

NATHAN MILAM	
JOHN BUXTON WILLIAMS	
HORACE PALMER Senr.	Committee.
HENRY B. HUNTER	
THOS. A. MONTGOMERY.	

Warrenton, July 6-2awtd

Petersburg Index, Wilmington Dispatch, and Norfolk Day Book, insert twice a week until day of sale, and forward accounts to J. A. Montgomery, Treasurer, Warrenton.

TO AND FROM THE NORTH!

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE!

VIA

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD,

AND ITS CONNECTING LINES.

BY THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS,

through receipts are given from Charlotte and all points on the North Carolina Rail Road, to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Petersburg and City Point, at exceedingly Low Rates.

LOWER, WITH MORE DISPATCH AND WITH LESS INSURANCE THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

See Agents and ship your goods by the following lines, and no other, care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point:

From New York—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company, LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents; office No. 88 Liberty street, Shipping Point, Pier No. 36, North River, N. Y.

From Boston—Boston and Norfolk Steamship company, A. SAMPSON, Agent, end of Central Wharf, Boston.

From Philadelphia—Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Company W. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

From Baltimore—Baltimore Steam Packet Company, (old Bay Line,) L. B. PARKS, Agent, foot of Union Dock, and by Brandt's Line.

This line gives more dispatch than any Express Company, and at about one-fourth the cost.

E. WILKES,
Aug. 11-1m. *Eng. & Sup't.*

GLAUCUS E. OLDS,

(LATE OF RALEIGH, N. C.)

WITH

ALEXIS BRAGG AND WESSON,

(FORMERLY ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER,

No. 11 Dey St.

NEW YORK.

The above house, with slight alteration in the style of firm, has been established over 25 years, is well known throughout the South, and can give its customers as many advantages as they will be able to obtain elsewhere.

Aug. 15-1m

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

109 & 111 Sycamore St.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

S. C. DONNAN.

COMMISSION MERCHANT

GOVERNOR STREET,

RICHMOND, VA.

We continue to do a General Grocery and Commission Business, at our old stand, 109 and 111 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Consignments of Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Wheat and all Country Produce will have our personal attention and the highest market prices obtained.

All Tobacco for S. C. DONNAN, Richmond, will be forwarded free of Charge.

Orders for Groceries promptly filled and shipped.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON.

Aug. 7-3m.

NOTICE.

Especial attention is invited to our stock of ST. MARCEAUX CHAMPAGNE WINES, in quarts and pints, said by Connoisseurs to be the finest Imported.

—ALSO—

Piper HEIDSICK, very popular; Duff Gordons pale SHERRY, warranted pure; the only strictly genuine MADEIRA in the Country; OLD PORT, pure and safe to administer to the feeblest; St. Julian CLARET, and Otard, Dupuy & Co's. COGNAC BRANDY, genuine, of the Vintage of 1804, very superior and safe to administer at the sick bed of dearest friends.

—ALSO,—

Pure Old JAMAICA RUM and HOLLAND GIN; for Sale to the trade by

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Aug. 17-tf

NOT STOPPED!

The undersigned, having secured a copyright according to law, have not stopped, but are now manufacturing, and will continue to manufacture, the Genuine Spanish Flavored

DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO,

at Durham's, N. C. They will be pleased to receive orders from their old friends and customers, and promise to furnish a *genuine* article, inferior in none manufactured in this State, or any where else. All Tobacco manufactured by them will have their brand.

R. F. MORRIS & SON.

Durham's, Aug. 14-1m*

C. B. DIBBLE, B. G. WORTH, GEO. M. DEWEY,

(Late of Wilmington, N. C.)

DIBBLE, WORTH & CO.

Commission Merchants,

188 PEARL STREET,

NEW YORK.

Prompt personal attention to Sales of Cotton, Naval Stores and General Produce, with quick returns.

Aug. 31-3m*

LATE ARRIVALS.

THE LATEST AGONY

"TILTEREEN HOOPS,"

BOULEVARD TRAIL HOOP SKIRTS.

WOVEN TRAIL HOOPS.

EXTRA SIZE TILTEREENS

AND BOULEVARD:

In fact the most complete stock of HOOP SKIRTS in the City.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Aug. 15-tf

Agency Virginia Penitentiary,

1211, Cary St., Richmond,

FOR SALE, PENITENTIARY GOODS, Axes, Shoes, Brooms, Carts, Wagons, Carpets, &c., manufactured of the very best materials. Orders accompanied by the cash respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to.

JOHN B. CARY,
Aug. 25-3taw2m Gen. Ag't.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL [STONEWALL] JACKSON,

By Prof. R. L. DABNEY, D. D., of Va.

The *Standard* Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow, and published for her pecuniary benefit. The author a personal friend and *chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an Agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms, and what the Press says of the work.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner 7th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.

Aug. 18-dawlm*

GENUINE DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO.

The undersigned is the sole proprietor of the above named article, being the successor of the original manufacturer.

Having obtained letters patent for said article, he hereby warns all persons against manufacturing or attempting to manufacture said article.

All vendors of the "Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco" must obtain it from me directly or from my authorized agents.

The following are my sole authorized Agents present. Others will be added:

Walker, Farrar & Co., Newbern; Northrop & Cummings, Wilmington; H. D. Teel, Tarboro; Agnew & Emerson, Portsmouth, Va.; Adolph Berry, 179 West Pratt St., Baltimore; March, Price & Co., 91 W. St., New York.

J. R. GREEN.

Durhams, Orange Co., N. C. June 15 3m*

PRINTS! PRINTS!!

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS:

NEW PURCHASES FOR THE FALL.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES. } Editors.

Friday Evening, Sept. 7, 1866.

FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS IT IS, AND THE UNION AS IT WAS.
NO FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JONATHAN WORTH,

OF RANDOLPH.

"Well now, gentlemen, the Convention will be held. It will lay down a national platform, and it will nominate some true man for Governor. The unmistakably loyal men of the State, *of whatever political antecedents*, will elect that man, if they can. *They will have the sympathy and aid of the government at Washington.* President Johnson is not pleased with the condition of things in this State. He wants men in office who will carry out, and not mar, his plan."—*Standard.*

It does us good to hear that the aforesaid Convention will meet. We want something to amuse us and to stir up the Worth men. We hope its platform will be clear, specific and "unmistakable,"—not *non-committal.* The intimation, however, that such a Radical Convention, as is to meet here on the 20th, will have the sympathy and aid of the government, or the approval of President Johnson, is positively untrue. We know what President Johnson's opinion is, at the present time, of Mr. Holden, and of his movements. We have received it almost direct, and we are assured that the President understands him fully, and has no confidence in his friendship or support.

"RED STRINGS."—The *Standard*, with its usual disregard for truth, speaks falsely when it says the Senior Editor ever persecuted any *one*, or all, of the "red strings." We have no heart to persecute men, who, from sheer fear and cowardice, seek to shield themselves from danger by connecting themselves with secret associations. Many of the "red strings" were doubtless good-meaning men, but weak and ignorant men, who, becoming alarmed at the bad fortunes of the Southern cause, and anticipating that they might protect themselves from the wrath of the Yankees, when they overran the country, were deluded into the idea of joining the association. They, no doubt, were willing to effect that object, by entertaining Yankee spies, giving them information, &c., in imitation of the harlot Rahab, who sheltered the spies at Jericho, and who was protected on the sacking of that city by the Israelites, by hanging out a red string at a window. Self-protection, even at the risk of ruining the Southern cause, was really the object, we judge, of many simple, ignorant people, who actually think less harm is done at the fall of a kingdom, than the destruction of their own little hovels. We could not persecute such a people, much less be afraid of them, but we simply despised their cowardice and infidelity to their own people.

But the "red string" was no protection against Yankee wrath, as every one of them found to their sorrow, when Sherman's forces and bummers came along. We believe the "red strings" were *bummed* as unmercifully as the rest. It may be the *bummers* were not "red strings," yet, on a change of the card, "red strings" might easily become *bummers.*

The Peat Fever.

There are large tracts of swamp lands in the Dismal and other swamps in Virginia and in this State, which are regarded as worthless after the timber is taken off. They cannot be drained, and, if they could, the top soil is so purely vegetable, that they are unfit for farming until thorough decomposition takes place and the soil is mixed with clay and sand.

We observe that these lands are now being brought into market, and recent sales have been made in the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va., at $5 per acre, by Northern and other capitalists, who are engaged in making *peat.* *Peat* is becoming an article largely demanded in manufacturing and is a better article for fuel, for some purposes, than wood or coal.

Large portions of the State swamp lands, held by the Literary Board for the promotion of public education, are of this character, and a heavy demand for peat will bring them into market. We sincerely trust this may be the case. The heavy losses of our Literary Fund, rendering it now almost totally inefficient, could be speedily repaired and enlarged by the sale of these lands, if the demand for this article should become heavy. The attention of the State Geologist and the Literary Board should be drawn to this subject.

No Doubt True.

We learn from a source entirely reliable, we think, that a secret political organization, similar to that of the Know Nothings, with which the country was cursed some years ago, is now in existence in the counties of Yadkin and Surry, and that this organization has its regular candidates out for the Legislature. The organization, no doubt, is that known as the Red String.—This county, and a large portion of the State was filled with Red Strings during and at the close of the war, but we had supposed that it had, as the saying is, played out: but it seems that it is still in existence, and is intended to be brought to bear in the forth-coming elections both for Governor and for members of the Legislature. Those who belong to it will bear watching.—*Winston Sentinel.*

We should not be surprised if the above is *true.* The people must catechize their candidates closely. The "Red Strings" are generally Radicals.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON was invited to a seat on the platform in the Mulatto Convention, on Tuesday. Fred. Douglass is undoubtedly the lion of the menagerie, not excepting *Beast* Butler. All the isms are fully represented: Negro equality, Woman's Rights, Brownlowism, &c., &c. The whole thing is the most ridiculous farce ever attempted in the country, and excites universal disgust. It will help the cause of conservatism throughout the Union.

For the Sentinel.

To the People of Wake County, and, Through them, to the People of North Carolina:

A question of unspeakable importance to the people of North Carolina, as, indeed, it must be to all the Southern States, has been recently raised by an eminent jurist of the State: namely, whether the Convention, which was called by President Johnson, through the Provisional Governor of the State, had any validity at all, and, if it had, what was the extent of its powers.

By this jurist it is warmly maintained "that the Convention was not *Constitutional;* it had no powers; was an unauthorized body; no more than a voluntary collection of so many men; a caucus," &c.

If this be true, the blunder of convening the late Convention, as a body possessed of authority, is truly serious and will likely prove to be immensely calamitous.

The powers of the Convention are the foundations, upon which will rest the question, whether the *present* Governor is a Constitutional officer; as, also, whether the late Legislative body was competent to pass laws, and, in like manner, whether any of the acts performed by the appointees and agents of any person or body deriving power (however remotely) through this "caucus," are entitled to any validity. Nay, the attack upon the legal status of the Convention necessarily strikes the Provisional Governor, and, if successful, dethrones him with all the host of officers deriving their powers since the surrender of the Confederate cause. For, the same eminent jurist says, that if there had been no provision in the Constitution directing in what manner Conventions might be called, still "the Convention was not a legitimate Convention—the Convention was called, without the consent of the people of North Carolina, by the President of the United States, and under his orders; an act of clear and despotic usurpation, which could not give the body any authority to bind the State or its inhabitants. If it be said, that the President or his satrap, his Governor of a province, did not call, or rather constitute the Convention, but the delegates were elected by the people, and thereby the body was duly constituted, I deny it directly and positively.—The delegates were not the choice of the people, for, in the proclamation for calling it, the qualifications of the persons who might be eligible, and those of the persons who might vote for them, were strictly prescribed in a manner variant from our fundamental law, and excluding from each class a large portion,—some would say the best portion,—of our qualified citizens. In many cases our people were not represented, but were, in fact, misrepresented. The acts of such a body cannot be said to be those of the people of the State. They are not entitled to obedience, and cannot, or at least ought not to be, judicially recognized."

Thus it appears to be the decided opinion of this jurist that the body, had it been called by a Legislature, was not legitimate, because a portion of the voters, qualified under the Constitution of the State, were not allowed to vote for members of the Convention. Now, although, when the late Legislature was called into existence by the Convention, some of the disqualifications were removed, yet others of these were retained, and several persons, perhaps one in a hundred, but not more, were not allowed to vote. Whether those, thus disqualified to vote for the Convention, or for the General Assembly, were the best portion or the worst portion of qualified voters, can have no weight in considering the question, and was likely introduced as a fact, to multiply the *alia enormia.*

But, the argument, which renders void a Convention, because certain persons are not allowed to vote, will, for the same reason, equally render void the General Assembly: and, in like manner, any election for Governor, if the persons thus excluded have the same Constitutional right to vote in each election. Now, it has happened since the Convention sat, that Judges, appointed by the Convention and the General Assembly, have sentenced men to be hung, some of whom have been executed, and others have been pardoned by the Governor. Many have been tried for minor offences and been imprisoned and severely punished, yet, of all the Judges appointed by such authority, no one of them has questioned his right to a seat, or his proper power to administer the law. No lawyer has raised the point for his client. The Sheriffs, deriving their authority through elections directed by the Convention, have been gathering taxes from the citizens, and no Hampden has yet been found to set the patriotic example of peaceful resistance, even. The Justices of the Peace, too, equally illegal officers, have been imposing heavy burthens on an impoverished people, without a word of dissent as to their authority. They have, moreover, been engaged constantly in uniting respectable persons in the holy bands of wedlock, without a voice of warning being raised by any querist in the State. In like manner the authorities of all the other States, based on Conventions called by the President through Provisional Governors, have proceeded to organize their governments anew, and the Conventions, with precisely the same powers as ours, have altered their constitutions in many important particulars, not necessarily connected with the changes demanded by the overthrow of the Confederacy.

If there be any acknowledged force in the positions laid down by the writer, is it not a matter of profound surprise, that no where else have they been raised before the people, or, if raised, that they have had no weight in the public consideration?

But, fellow citizens, I have not been prompted to defend the Convention from the charge of being either a mere caucus of irresponsible men, or (if not altogether such a body) of having transcended its legitimate powers and usurped others never committed to it, by displaying to you the dreadful consequences which must follow the establishment of the charge. Having been a member of it, I gave due consideration to the questions whether the Convention was a legitimate body or not, and, if it were, what powers it possessed? It is true, that I preferred, that, in raising our State government from its utter prostration caused by the late war, we should pursue, as nearly as practicable, the forms to which we had been accustomed, and was, therefore, in favor of allowing the Legislature to assemble even under the military banner and provide for calling a Convention in the mode prescribed. I so urged upon Gen. Sherman, in our first interview after his arrival at the seat of government, and I found him altogether disposed to the same course. I asked him if he would furnish transportation on his lines of railroad for the members who might desire to attend, and he replied that he would. When, about one month afterwards, I visited the President, in company with other gentlemen from the State, to see what line of policy was to be pursued to enable the State to reassume its political and civil condition, I urged upon him the propriety of allowing the members of the Legislature to convene, because this was the mode prescribed, by our Constitution, for calling a Convention. He unhesitatingly disapproved of it, saying there was no Legislature, that it was elected, qualified and organized as a body in rebellion against the United States, and was not a legal body. I urged him to waive this and allow them to convene for the mere purpose of calling a Convention, and, among other objections, he said: "Suppose I should allow it and thus recognize the legal existence of the rebel State government, and the Legislature should refuse to conform to such terms as may be deemed essential to suppress the rebellion and restore the State to its duty?" I replied that he need not fear it, that "there was, at this time, no one of that body, who might not be led back into the Union with a silken thread." The President was, however, fixed in his purpose of ignoring the existence of any civil authority in the State, and he even maintained that there had been no lawful authority of any kind since the rebellion had become open and flagrant. I did not concur with him in all he said; but I mention this to show how great, in his opinion, was the necessity for a thorough fundamental organization of the government and how ample and unrestrained should be the powers of the Convention. In his proclamation, issued a few days afterwards, he reaffirms the views above expressed, and says that the rebellion "*has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government,*" that "*it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligation of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government.*"

Therefore, "as President of the United States and Commander in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States," he appointed "William W. Holden provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: Provided, That, in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29th., 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 9th. day of January, 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and said Convention when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualifications of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time."

In pursuance of the powers granted a Convention was called, and the qualifications of those allowed to vote were suggested by the provisional Governor, and submitted to and approved by the President. All were allowed to vote, who were loyal and would then take the oath required by the President, except such as might fall within some one of the exceptions: It was required of them, that they should be pardoned before voting. The number of votes cast is not known, but in the county of Wake the vote exceeded 2000. Very few could have been excluded by the rules prescribed, for the whole number of petitioners for pardon from the State is under 2000, and at least one half had been pardoned before the day of voting.

I do not notice this, because I conceive it necessary to my argument, but it is well enough that the truth of history should be vindicated.

The Convention was the President's work; and not Gov. Holden's. And it may be safely affirmed, that if it were legally called, the Convention was vested with the amplest powers to alter and amend the whole State Constitution in every part. There is not in either proclamation, that of the President, or that of the Provisional Governor, one word of dictation or special direction of duty. So far as the proclamations speak, the Convention was as free to alter or amend, and to form and present a Constitution of its own choice, as the Convention of any other State in the Union, North or South. Indeed, so far from carrying the aspect of dictation, it is expressly provided, that the amendments shall all be submitted to the people.

Every State is bound to present such "a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence." This was all that was required of the Convention; but what should constitute *particulars* of this republican form, was left to the Convention, with liberty to alter and amend the existing one, as in their judgement might seem best. If the Convention had been called by the General Assembly, under the same terms of power, and it had presented the Constitution lately rejected, there would have been never a word of objection urged against it, for having usurped powers; nor urged against the legislation exercised by it,—certainly not by those, *who were of the Convention of May* 1861. For, although it was well understood, that the only and exclusive objects of calling that Convention were those which concerned our federal relations, yet they legislated on every species of law-making, fundamental and temporary,—from the solemn act of cutting asunder, for all time to come, the bonds of our Federal Union, to the repeal of an act of the legislature which, but a few months before, had restored the competency of Indian testimony. Nor was it less observant of restraint in matters of Constitutional amendment, which had never been discussed, nor even thought of, in the canvass which preceded its assembling. Indeed, there was no canvass. Thirteen days only were allowed from the call of the Convention to the election of its members. Yet, so soon as it had convened and resolved to secede and provided means to uphold the impending war, it set itself to work on Constitutional reform. To enfranchise the Jews. To change the rule for demanding the yeas and nays. To protect the owners of slaves from excessive taxation. Provisions for these purposes were engrafted in the Constitution, and others equally unconnected with the political change, were on their way to it. They, with a book of ordinary legislation, were the works of able jurists;—of men, who now complain, that the late Convention undertook to amend the Constitution in matters, about which they had received no instruction, and became legislators, when they were elected only to amend the Constitution.

Having shown that the Convention has exercised no power, which was forbidden to it—either by the words of the Proclamation or the example of the Convention of 1861, which, I cheerfully admit, had in it some of the "best portion" of the people,—it remains now only to establish the right of the President to call it.

Practically, the doctrines taught by the jurist, to whom I have referred, have deprived the State of all its officers, except those who were appointed "during good behavior;" and the last official oath, which was administered to these officers by a *proper* person, was "to support the Constitution of the *Confederate States.*" These doctrines, too, leave the State in a helpless condition for the future. The first Thursday of August, 1866—the time for electing members of the General Assembly—has passed away; and the time fixed by the only law, which this jurist acknowledges, will be on the first Thursday of August 1868. So there can be no lawful Legislature till after that day. There can be no Governor either, for the same reason, unless it be Gov. Vance, and he stands displaced by the military arm, and is under parole. The election for a Governor and General Assembly, in October next, will be a wretched farce, and the electors assembled on that day a mere "caucus." Of the same character likewise will be the persons elected members when they shall assemble for legislation. The Governor also will be a mere usurper of the Executive chair.

Equally unfounded is the opinion that the Convention was called for specified purposes. It has been asserted by some, that it was called for three purposes only, viz: 1, to rescind the ordinance of secession. 2, to abolish slavery. 3, to repudiate the war debt.

I have said, that neither of the proclamations dictated any specific work for the Convention. The oath, however, required of the electors and members may, perhaps, be considered to some extent, as instructions, that they were to support the Constitution of the United States, and abolish slavery. As to the war debt, there was no reference to it in any writing or opinion of the President until many days after the Convention was assembled. His injunction upon this subject then came by telegram in response to an inquiry by the Provisional Governor. Up to that hour his wishes upon the matter were wholly unknown.

But had the Convention stopped, after doing these three things, there could have been no Governor, other than a provisional one; and no Legislature whatever, as the President did not recognize the existence of that elected in August, 1864. No power to raise means to support the insane and helpless, or to revive a judiciary. It is useless, however, to pursue further this aspect of our then forlorn condition.

The fundamental error of the learned jurist, whom I have quoted, when he denounced the call of a Convention by the President "an act of clear and despotic usurpation," consists in his wholly ignoring the admitted laws of war.—Had there been no conflict of arms, between the United States and North Carolina, the act would properly be denounced in the strong language used, and the President's Convention had indeed been a mere "*caucus.*" But far otherwise has been the state of things.

North Carolina, all admit, previous to May 20th., 1861, was an integral part of the United States. On that day the State threw off its allegiance and armed itself to maintain its independence. In the Convention, which undertook to inaugurate this new political status for the State, there were two parties. One who held the right to abandon the Union at pleasure, the other who denied this right. The former were determined on their course of maintaining the cause of separation; the latter, seeing the fury of the hour, feared the introduction of a deadly civil war around our firesides, if they should stand up in defense of the national authority, and persuaded themselves that the State would suffer less by uniting in a common attempt at separation, and, therefore, they consented to rebel against that authority. Both parties united as *separatists.* Many of the latter party still clung to the hope, that some fortunate event would turn up, which might reunite the dismembered parts.

The United States, acting upon the two-fold principle, proclaimed from the foundation of the government, that the Union was indissoluble at the pleasure of a minority of the States, and that the integrity of the Union was essential to the safety of each and every State, levied armies to restore the national authority and enforce obedience to its laws.

From the 20th. of May to the final surrender, the State of North Carolina, in all its departments, political and civil, was in organized resistance to the United States. During all this time its Governor and its Legislature were employed in bringing to the aid of the war its entire resources of men and money, and the judiciary concurred in the legality of its course.—Nothing was left undone, which could be done, to disrupt the common government and annihilate its authority. During a period of four years these gigantic energies were displayed.—At length, however, the State was filled with the mighty and victorious armies of the Union. Resistance was no longer practicable; and the arm of State opposition unwillingly fell, nerveless and paralyzed. The President was commander in chief of the victorious forces. It had been his duty to carry on the war and he had achieved the victory at an expense of three hundred thousand lives, and three billions of money. By all the laws of war it was his duty to secure the results of the conflict. To this end, for a while, martial law was spread over the whole State and the people were without any civil government. Was it not constitutional, in such a condition of things, to enforce that law? Was it a duty on the part of the high officer, entrusted with the power to terminate the war and re-establish the allegiance of the people, was it his *duty*, I ask, to restore to power the Governor and the Legislature, who had been pressing and using every available means, within their reach, to oppose the very thing which he had just accomplished? Was it his duty to rely on any promises of future loyalty, which they might make, while his victorious banners were displayed before them? The most favorable position which the State, in this condition, could occupy, is that of a foreign nation, which, being conquered, it is not the will of the conqueror that it shall resume its independence without sufficient guarantees of peace. He has the rightful power to provide the means of securing its dependence; and he is the sole judge of the necessary means. So the President, being charged with the duty of suppressing the rebellion, insurrection and domestic violence, was the sole judge, after these were quieted in the presence of a mighty army, of the best civil means for securing that tranquility. If he had deemed it prudent to keep up martial law, he could have done it without question, as far as the mere right of power was concerned, because, necessarily, he was the sole judge of the expediency. May he not use the milder means for the same end, by installing, for a time, a civil authority of his own selection? It would be extraordinary, indeed, if the President were invested with the power to use mighty armies and fight bloody battles to suppress the rebellion of a State, and yet not use milder means to secure the object in view. When martial law exists civil law is superseded. The conqueror may allow just so much of the civil as he may please. He may extend it over the whole of the conquered land or may confine it within bounds. If he puts the entire people under it, it is presumed that the security of the objects of the war renders it necessary. If he limits the area of its operation, it is presumed to be done because the security of those objects will not be endangered thereby. He may extend martial law over the people in certain particulars and allow the civil law to operate in all matters else. In a word, he may use such means, either of war or peace, and it is his duty to do so, which will best attain, and most effectually secure, the purposes in view.—If the continuance in power of those who have fought him is in his judgment dangerous, he may displace them. If the installation of others in their place would avoid the danger, he may instal them.

It is true, that when he proposes to secure the ends of the war by re-establishing civil authority, it will ever be wise in him to adhere as closely, as with safety he may, to the usages of the people. But it is a matter of discretion with him to allow or refuse them. If he propose the terms on which, alone, the functions of the civil law may be resumed, and they are refused, he may still continue the martial law until they are accepted; and if these terms be accepted, they must be embraced in good faith and punctually fulfilled. If after accepting them, they are rejected or carelessly complied with, he may restore the martial law in its full vigor.

When the President said he was unwilling to trust a Governor and Legislature, who had urged a bloody war for four years, to inaugurate a new civil administration of affairs, he announced what he had the right to say. When he proposed to allow loyal citizens only to inaugurate civil government he did not exceed the lawful power of a commander-in-chief, who had won his power on the battle field. If, to this hour, the people of the State of North Carolina had refused to call a Convention, at the suggestion of the President, he would clearly have been authorized to suppress all civil government and continue in full force the martial law. Can this be questioned? If the gubernatorial and legislative terms both had expired by their own limitation, while the martial law was in full vigor under the commander-in-chief, might he not have called a Convention of the people; or provided rules for the election of a Governor and Legislature? If the supreme power, in a State, which is suddenly bereft of its established organs, can substitute others for re-inaugurating civil government, cannot the Commander-in-chief, who is, himself, the supreme power,—may he not, for the purpose of civil government, appoint a Governor, with the power to renew and start afresh the dislocated machinery of civil government? If he cannot, it is certain, that, so long as he may choose to maintain martial law, no other authority can. It is equally certain, that he is not bound to withdraw that law in order to witness proceedings, had for that purpose, under other counsel than his own.

That such are the unquestioned laws of war is admitted by every writer on the laws of nations. I need not cite authorities to sustain my views. The whole of them is grouped in two sentences by the learned Kent, vol. 1 p 96, who says: "The end of war is to procure by force the justice which cannot otherwise be attained, and the laws of nations allow the means requisite to the end. The persons and property of the enemy may be attacked and captured, or destroyed, when necessary to procure separation or security."

If these laws of war do not apply to the States, it must be because of the peculiar fabric of the Federal government. Although, from its foundations, it has been maintained by many able statesmen, that each State had the right to withdraw from the Union at pleasure, yet it is very certain, that the government has never, for one moment, been administered upon that theory of its construction; but upon the theory, that the Federal government was supreme in the powers granted to it; and if any question might arise whether a power claimed had been granted, its ultimate decision was to be settled by federal authority. Whenever, therefore, before the late conflict, any portion of the people rose in arms against the authority of the government, they have been treated as rebels; and in like manner, whenever the people of a State, in their State organization, have attempted to throw off their allegiance to the government, the State organization has been disregarded, and its people have been treated precisely as a mere portion of the people of the United States, without reference to their State organization. It has asserted and exercised the right to suppress all combinations, great and small, against its authority. It claims the same power to crush a rebellion in a State, as one in a territory. And if, in truth, it may ignore and disregard a State organization, when the State shall attempt to shelter the people in their rebellion, it may use the same powers over them to suppress the force and secure loyalty, as if they had no such shelter. The end of the war is to compel obedience, and the government must have the same powers to effect this over the whole people of a State, as over one hundred of its citizens.

In every civil war, no matter what may be the form of its government, when the rebellion shall be suppressed, it becomes the government, after fully securing its peace and tranquility, to restore the people who may be pardoned, as speedily as possible, to all their former rights, unless it shall be deemed necessary, for future security, to abridge some of them. A consolidated and unlimited government may do this; but as there is no power in our form of government to annihilate a State, there is no authority, known to the Constitution, to alter or diminish any right which stands guaranteed to a State. The only power, which may incidentally do this, is that which enforces on the government the solemn constitutional duty to preserve the States as an integral part of the Union. If in doing this, collisions arise, and the laws of peace are too feeble to effect the object, the laws of war must be invoked to accomplish it. In a word, the rebellion must be suppressed by arms, obedience compelled, and tranquility restored, by such means as shall be most effectual to preserve the integrity of the government.

Political and moral storms no more subside, at once, into a calm, than do those of nature.—The surging passions which have been raised during a civil war of four years will become tranquil at no man's bidding, and those whose task it is to suppress a civil war, heated by three hundred fields of blood and carnage, and the fate of whose arms has been to spread desolation in the track of conquest, may never expect, at the first moment when the roar of battle shall cease, to find the subdued heart or the cordial hand for peace and fraternity. The conqueror who knows this must regulate his policy by the condition of the people. If he have the kindest of natures himself, and be ever so much disposed to proclaim pardon to all, still he must watch the wave of discontent, to see whether it is really sinking into rest, or restrained only by the check of triumphant arms. It is doubtless his true policy to remove, as fast as possible, from before the eyes of the people, all offensive displays of the conquering hand, and substitute, in their stead, the confidence of returning friendship. Distrust begets distrust, and, so long as it shall manifest itself, the door to a cordial fraternity will remain closed. And while I admit that martial law may be absolutely necessary to suppress a rebellion, and, as a matter of course, that those, who may be entrusted to suppress it, must be at all times, unless there be a universal civil controlling power, the sole judge to what extent it shall be pushed, and how long it shall last,—yet I know of no instrument of war, which is so hostile to the restoration of speedy and firm peace, as the exercise of that despotic authority over a people accustomed to the blessings of civil liberty, as used by the citizens of every State in the Union from its earliest existence.—Nothing more frets, may enrages, a people accustomed to be tried by courts and juries, sworn to administer the law they have made themselves, than to be brought under *guard*, even in civil matters, before a tribunal, which disregards the known law under which the complaint is made, and substitutes, in its place, another unknown to the people, harsh and despotic. It, therefore, will be ever the policy of any wise conqueror to restore to the vanquished, as early as possible, their civil institutions and remove, from their midst, so soon as practicable, the sources of martial annoyance. If this be a true line of policy as to conquests, generally, how much more so must it be, as to a State, or a portion of a common country, which, under excitement for a while, may have forgotten its higher duties and plunged into civil war?

But whether the policy pursued be the wise or the unwise one, the people, when they are restored by gradual steps to their former condition, must always regard each step prescribed by the supreme power and by them accepted and used, as lawful. Having reached the summit by this means, it will not do to undermine any step in the ascent lest, they fall again amid a chaos of ruins. This is absolutely necessary in order to protect their own agents during their progress to complete self government, and, indeed, to protect the acts of society in all its tender and delicate relations from being regarded as the doings of a licentious rabble. A contrary doctrine saps the continuity of government, and creates an interregnum, during which there was no law among the people.

I am, respectfully, yours,
B. F. MOORE.

I ask the favor of the *Standard* and *Progress* to publish the above, if it may be convenient to them, as a public essay. B. F. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIED,

At his residence, in Lenoir County, the 1st day of September, 1866, JOHN H. JACKSON, of Typhoid fever, after a protracted illness of one week.

N. C. papers please copy.

In Beaufort, N. C., on the 30th of August, 1866, after a painful illness, BORDEN HASKITT, Esq., in the 55th year of his age.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH. INST., I SHALL BE absent for one month, during which time my office will be closed.

Persons desiring my services in the meantime would do well to make prompt application.

JNO. H. CRAWFORD,
Surgeon Dentist.

Raleigh, Sept. 7-1-w

W. H. H. TUCKER, R. S. TUCKER, T. MCGEE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

NEW FALL & WINTER.

STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, NOTIONS, &c, &c.

WE are now receiving a large and varied Stock of all kinds of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

Bleached Domestics, Unbleached do., 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Sheeting, Cambrics and Linens, Balmoral Skirts, Hosiery,

NEW STYLE HATS.

Hair Work, Bonnets,
Jet Ornaments, Gloves,
Trimming, Ribbons,
Streamer Ribbons,

Sash Ribbons, Black and Colored Belts, Dress Buttons, Belt Buckles, Bugle Trimmings, Velvet Trimmings, Crape Trimmings, Linen Damasks, Towels, Linen Diaper, Cotton Diaper, Blankets, Sacque and Opera Flannels, White English and Welch do., Carpeting, Velvet Rugs, Table Covers,

AND

A large stock of Shoes and Gaiters; in fact every article usually kept in a No. 1 Dry goods Store.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!
Suspenders, Half Hose,
Cravats, Collars and Handkerchiefs,

Our stock will be kept up, as one of our firm is always in the market, and buys GOOD GOODS LOW, and we sell them CHEAP.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

We are preparing to sell to country merchants at a SMALL advance, or we will buy stocks of goods of any description on commission.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Raleigh, Sept. 7-1m

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Sept. 7th. 1866.

ON and after Sunday, Sept. 9th., 1866, trains on the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. will run as follows:

Mail train leaves Raleigh,	6.15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	12.45, P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon at	11.00, A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	5.50, P. M.
Freight trains leaves Raleigh at	5.15, A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	5.30, P. M.
Freight trains leaves Weldon at	4.00, A. M.
Hrrive at Raleigh	4.15, P. M.

Mail trains connect, North and South, with N. C. R. R., P. & W. R. R. and S. & R. R. R.
20 minutes for breakfast at Franklinton.
25 minutes for dinner at Kittrell's.

W. G. LEWIS,
Sept 7-tf. Gen. Supt.
Standard and Progress copy.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.
September 7th., 1866.

WE WILL sell, on Saturday, the 6th. day of Oct., the Old Were House at Henderson, N. C., for cash.

Sept 7-1w W. J. HAWKINS, Pres.
Standard and Progress copy.

FOR SALE, OR RENT,

IN PART, OR THE WHOLE.

475 ACRES OF LAND in Warren Co. N. C. within five miles of Henderson Depot and Jones' Springs. One half is original and pine forest; balance under rail and Osage Orange fence.

Adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, and especially wheat and clover. In a healthy and moral neighborhood, and near several Flouring mills. The water is excellent and abundant in every field, and an inexhaustible mineral Spring like Kittrell's, near the dwelling. The dwelling is two story high, with eight rooms, five fire-places, wings, veranda, and double portico.

Situated in a large and eligible grove, and in one angle of two public-roads, with tobacco-barns and all necessary houses attached. The garden is spacious, its walks macadamized, and edged with box, with large vineyards and select orchards attached.

Terms accommodating.

S. G. WARD.
Sept. 7th 1866—d-wks-n-1-w.

WANTED.

A Situation as Teacher, either in an Academy or Private School, by a young gentleman, who has had four years experience, and is qualified to teach the usual English branches, Mathematics and Latin.

Best references given. Address, stating salary, &c.

W. S. L.
Madison, N. C.
Sept. 7-1t*

THE SENTINEL.

Friday Evening, Sept. 7, 1866.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Dr. Crawford, Surgeon Dentist, will be absent for one week from and after the 15th inst.

Dr. S. G. Ward, near Henderson, offers for sale, or rent, a splendid and highly improved property. For particulars, see his advertisement.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., are again on hand. Their supplies are ever coming and are always of the first order. See their inviting bill of fare, to-day, and then stay away if you can.

W. S. L., Madison, N. C., wishes a situation as Teacher in an Academy or Private School. Best references given.

See change of Schedule on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which takes effect on Sunday.

Also, sale of Ware House at Henderson, by the R. & G. R. R. Co., on the 6th. prox.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The traveling public will notice the change in the running of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to take effect on Sunday next. We presume the necessary changes will be made on the N. C. Railroad, to correspond.

POSTPONEMENT.—We are requested to state that the Concert, which was announced to take place to-night, has been postponed until the first part of next week.

SHEBANGS.—Great joy is expressed by the citizens of the Southern portion of the city, at the exit of the colored occupants of two shebangs on Cabarrus Street, corner of Salisbury, one of the main streets leading to the North Carolina R. R. Depot. For the last six months, by day and by night, shouts of laughter, loud swearing, obstruction of the side-walks by games of leap frog, &c., by the colored frequenters of the "shebangs," could be seen and heard. While we congratulate the aforesaid citizens upon the removal of the nuisance, we sympathise with the unfortunates near whom these shebang keepers may locate.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of a copy of the Address, at the Annual Commencement of Kittrell's Springs Female College, June 28th., by the Rev. Leroy M. Lee. The discourse is entitled, "The Women for the Times," and is an able and eloquent production, from which we may take occasion to make some extracts hereafter.

COL. C. A. CILLEY.—The *Old North State* says that it learns that Col. Cilley contemplates settling in Western Carolina. While at Salisbury, Col. Cilley's management of the Bureau was generally satisfactory, and we have heard of nothing, since he has been here, to alter the good opinion he enjoys among the people. Any *gentleman* of energy and enterprise, no matter where he hails from, will be welcomed by our people, who comes to settle permanently or who can at all aid in recuperating the State.—The statement which is being industriously circulated in the North, by bad men, that it is dangerous or unsafe for a Union man, or a soldier of the Federal army, to settle among us, is basely and dangerously false. Those who make such charges are cowardly poltroons, who fear the Southern people for no other reason than that they hate us. This is the case both with Northern and Southern sore-heads and malcontents, who are constantly twitting our people about their disloyalty, indulging their *flings* at their being whipped, &c., and who favor degrading terms, disfranchisement and confiscation, as conditions of reconciliation.

We protest that our people want peace, and quiet, and Union, but though defeated in battle as a people, personally they are as brave, as honest and self reliant as ever, and they will not pocket insult from any quarter. If Northern or Southern sneaks and sore-heads insult them with taunts upon their loyalty, or courage or integrity, they will resent it by planting their brawny fists between the two eyes of the sneak, but will scorn to do him further damage, unless provoked to it. Seriously, the rights of Northern or Southern so-called Union men or Radicals are as carefully guarded in the South, as in the North. There is no danger to any man who will behave himself, and we are glad to welcome enterprising, good citizens from any quarter.

NAG'S HEAD.—Quite a number of the young people of our North-Eastern Counties, besides the families of merchants and planters, have spent the summer at Nag's Head. The old proprietor, Jacobs, holds forth there yet. The sea-bathing is delightful and there is much sport in fishing and hunting.

THE NORFOLK VIRGINIAN.—A card in the Norfolk *Virginian* announces that Capt. Wm. E. Cameron, who has conducted that paper for several months past with conspicuous ability and industry, is compelled, by failing health, to withdraw from its editorial control.

The proprietor of the *Virginian* will dispose of a half interest in it to an active business man, or a gentleman capable of conducting its editorial department.

THE LEGISLATURE.—A correspondent of the Wilmington *Dispatch* recommends Hon. George Davis for the Senate: Maj. Strange and Capt John R. Hawes, for the Commons.

WE ARE REQUESTED by the President and other Ladies of the Memorial Association to tender their thanks to Mr. J. R. Green, of Durham's, for the generous donation of twenty-four boxes of tobacco. This liberality of Mr. Green is highly appreciated.

SHERIFF WASSON, of Iredell, is the second officer on hand to settle with the Comptroller.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISTRY.—The substitution of Crystal Shred Gold, in lieu of the gold leaf, for filling teeth, marks an important and valuable improvement in Dentistry. We have seen some fillings with this material by Dr. J. H. Crawford, of this city, which are admirable in mechanical execution and appear to promise almost positive permanancy.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.—The Norfolk *Day Book* says that Col. E. C. Lindsley has returned to that city, after a brief visit to the gold regions of this State. It says:

"The Colonel had several very pretty lumps of the pure metal in his possession, together with about $2,000 worth of the dust. He represents the "gold fever" as very high in that section of the Old North State. Lands suspected of having gold on them are bringing fabulous prices, and machinery, of a very extensive nature, is to be bought and forwarded to the mines. It is generally believed that the investment will be immensley profitable."

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—We are pleased to learn that our suggestions, and those or our correspondents, relative to the necessity of reviving the County and State Agricultural Societies, are receiving proper attention. We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the Wake Association on Monday of Superior Court, (October 1st.,) at 11 o'clock, A. M. We invite a full attendance of the farmers of the County. Let there be such general action throughout the State as will secure the re inauguration of the Annual Fair.

By the way, the Fair in Henderson, on the 17th., 18th. and 19th. of next month, promises well. The most liberal and attractive arrangements have been made for the occasion, and it is greatly to be hoped that this pioneer movement will be a brilliant success.

A YOUTH'S HISTORY of the Great Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, with illustrations, has just been issued from the press of Van Evrie, Horton & Co., New York. It is written for the laudable purpose of counteracting the false and partial histories with which the abolitionists have flooded the country, in order to manufacture the sentiment of the rising generation.—The author is said to fully vindicate Southern honor, courage and character in the terrible conflict from which we have just emerged.

The Orators of the Pittsburg Convention.

From the Rochester Union.

A special from Washington to the *Tribune* gives a list of orators selected for the Pittsburg occasion. Here there is no want of familiar names. Look at them:

Banks, the military blunderer and "hero" of the Red River cotton-thieving expedition.

Butler the Beast, the "hero" of the Great Bethel murder, the "hero" of the gold gobbling, the "hero" of the women-of-the-town order at New Orleans, the "hero" of disasters innumerable on the James river, and of the crowning failure at Fort Fisher.

Burnside, the blunderer and slaughterer of the Fredericksburg butchery.

Schurz, who avowed that he joined the army for a partisan purpose, and was the "hero" of the rout of the Eleventh corps at Chancellorsville.

Schenck, the "hero" of the massacre at Vienna.

Prentiss, who commanded the advance at Pittsburg landing, and allowed the enemy to surprise General Grant's army, which would have been annihilated but for the timely arrival of Buell.

A woman of St. Louis, supposed to have died with the cholera, was about to be buried, and at the grave burst open her coffin.

Judge Hudson of New Orleans was impeached on the 31st ult., for passing a severe sentence upon a Union soldier.

As an evidence of the loyalty of the South Gen. Gordon Granger says in his report to the President: "I found the people taking our currency and anxions to get it!"

A correspondent writes from Fort Halleck, Dacotah, that the air is as full of grasshoppers as it was two years ago this fall. When the wind blows from the southwest they fly with it. When from any other quarter they alight, covering the ground in places to the depth of an inch.

A synopsis of President Johnson's speech at Delmonico's, in New York, of 487 words, was telegraphed to Reuter's European Press Association, on Thursday, by the Atlantic cable, at an expense of $5,091 in gold.

Ten thousand dollars worth of crockery was broken in Louisville the other day by the falling of the shelves of a store.

SALMAGUNDI AGAIN!

AT AUCTION!

SATURDAY NEXT.—Shoes, Boots, Crockery, Hoop Skirts, Hats and Sundries generally.

J. J. LITCHFORD, Auctioneer.

Sept 6-2t

GOV. GRAHAM'S ADDRESS.

A NUMBER OF COPIES OF GOV. GRAHAM'S Memorial Address on the Life and Character of the late Hon. Geo. E. Badger can be furnished at cost, ten cents per copy—or twelve cents if sent by mail. Apply to

NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY.

Raleigh, Sept. 6-1w

A CARD.

IT is proposed by the Philanthropic Society of the University of North Carolina to collect information relative to her Alumni and Members who participated in the late war. She has concluded, (as the most effectual way,) to address a Card to the Public, asking its assistance in this most praiseworthy undertaking.

The information desired is to embrace the rank and command of the individual; if dead, how and where; if wounded, in what battle, and if severely or not and if resigned, whether from disability or not. Information is particularly requested in reference to the class of 1859-'60, but an account of all classes is also wished.

The Society is convinced, unless a generous assistance is given her by the friends and relatives of those mentioned, that her attempt at compiling such material must be futile. She therefore earnestly requests each and every one, who is competent, and especially does she expect the hearty co-operation of her old and Honorary Members, to give the desired information, and at once, as half its value will be lost from delay in giving it.

W. H. S. BURGWYN,
JAMES W. HARPER, } Committee.
GEO. M. MAVERICK,

Sept 5-1w

PRINTS! PRINTS!!

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS:

NEW PURCHASES FOR THE FALL.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Aug. 15-tf

FIRST EDITION.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Friday Morning Dispatches.

The Mulatto Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, P. M.

The address and resolutions of the Convention endorse the policy of Congress and oppose the restoration of the Southern States on the conditions proposed by President Johnson, as too lenient, and declare the amendments to the Constitution the legal and constitutional plan for restoring the rebellious States to the Union.

In the evening session, Hamilton protested against the move by which border States overslaughed Southern Unionists, and said the minority report of the committee favoring negro suffrage should be presented to morrow.

The Convention has virtually split on the negro suffrage question. The border States delegation, after adopting the address and resolutions this morning, desired to adjourn, *sine die*, but this was strongly opposed by Southern men, and it was finally agreed that the minority should make their report to-morrow, in favor of negro suffrage, and that it be taken as a part of the regular proceedings of the Convention. It is probable the border States will take no part in the Convention to-morrow.

The President in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6, P. M.

The corner-stone of the monument was laid to-day—there were tens of thousands present. Gen. Dix's address is said to be a master piece of oratory.

Markets and Financial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, P. M.

Gold $1 46. Fives $115¼. Tens $98¼.

Southern flour $9.90@$15.25. Wheat 2@8cts. better. Corn advanced 1 cent.

Pork heavy. Sales of 65,000 bbls at $33.50.—Lard firm at 18¼.

Cotton firm. Sales of 1,500 bales at 33@35.

Sugar firm. Sales of 1,500 hhds. Muscovado 10¼@12¼.

Naval Stores quiet. Freights dull.

Southern Markets, &c.

MOBILE, Sept. 6, P. M.

Cotton sales to-day only 15 bales. Middlings nominally 30. Markets dull, very little demand. No good cotton offered.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6, P. M.

Cotton easier. Sails of 20 bales low middlings at 31@32.

Gold $1.44¼.

Cholera deaths, yesterday, 23. From Yellow Fever, 1.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

Conservative Victory in Idaho, &c

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7,

Holbrook, Democrat, has a majority for Congress, in Idaho, of 1,000.

The Unionists and Democrats of Michigan have nominated Maj. Gen. Alpheus Williams for Governor.

The Presidential Tour.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7

The President concluded his remarks, on the laying of the Douglas Monument corner-stone as follows:

"I am present to show my high regard for a man who perished in the public service and one whom I respected and loved. (Cheers.) I have no eulogy to pronounce. That has been better done than I could do it. Some men may wear the civic wreath which the nation weaves for those who serve their country in lofty positions, or their names may be engraven upon the imperishable records of National glory. This column is reared to the memory of the Legislator and Representative man. A consciousness of duty performed was his while living, and his reward will be the inscription of his name high on the cenotaph erected by a grateful nation to commemorate the services of those who lived and toiled for their people and the Union of the States. (Immense cheering.) Fellow-citizens, I believe in my heart that, if we could communicate with the dead, and cause them to know what was transpiring on earth,—were it possible for Stephen A. Douglas to be disturbed from his slumber, he would rise from his grave, shake off the habiliments of the tomb, and proclaim: 'The Constitution and the Union,—they *must* be preserved!'" (Great applause.)

JAS. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice. Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.

REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.
JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.
Aug. 20-6m

LOST BOOKS.

PERSONS connected with the U. S. Army, in the Spring of 1865, carried off my Law and Miscellaneous Library. I understand some of the books are in the possession of citizens between Raleigh and Beaufort. They are marked with my name on the back or fly leaf. Persons having these books are requested to return them to me. Any information will be thankfully received. They may be handed to the conductors on the Rail Roads.

W. T. DORTCH.

Goldsboro', Sept 4-1w

PIANO TUNING & REPAIRING.

MR. F. W. WALTER, Tuner for the celebrated Factory of Wm. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, will remain in Raleigh for a few days. Orders left with Mr. Walter, at the Exchange Hotel, will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

Raleigh, Sept 5-4t*
Index copy 4t

NOTICE.

THE firm of JAMES McKIMMON & SONS having been dissolved by the death of James McKimmon, Sr., the business will be conducted hereafter under the name and style of

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

Thanking our friends and the public generally for the patronage so liberally extended to the old Firm, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same to the new.

Promising, by strict attention to business, to use our utmost exertions to please.

A. N. McKIMMON,
J. McKIMMON.

Aug. 27-3m

FOR SALE.—Freshly Corned Mullets, and another lot of White Corn.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Sept 6-tf

HALL'S VEGETABLE

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Is the best article known to preserve the hair.

It will positively Restore Gray Hair to its Original Color.

It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair healthy, soft and glossy. Price $1.00. For sale by all druggists.

A Few Important Facts in Regard to the Southern Hepatic Pills.

1. They are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands in the South, and are *specially adapted to diseases of this climate.*
3. Hundreds of persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arises from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box, and these certificates are from well-known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fever, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriesy, Bronchitis, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, and Hepatic Consumption, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

For sale by the Druggists. Directions accompany each box. Sent to any part of the United States for $3 a dozen. Address.

GEORGE W. DREMS & CO.
Goldsboro, N. C.

Sept. 6-tf

New countries have wants and habits peculiar to themselves. In our widely extended and sparsely settled territory, medicines ready prepared are more employed, and are in fact a greater necessity than in the old countries. Dr. Ayer's preparations have given the public greater confidence in this class of remedies than had ever been felt before. Physicians instead of discarding them, really favor the use of such ready at hand antidotes for disease, when they can be depended on. And we wish our readers to know that in publishing J. C. Ayer & Co.'s advertisement, or any others of like reliable character, we think we are furnishing them as useful information as any with which we can fill our columns.—[Louisville Courier.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggil's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is announced that **Maggiel's Billious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhœa Pills** cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, **Maggiel's Salve** is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 11 Pine St., New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

HULL, ATKINSON & CO.,

258 BALTIMORE St.,

Baltimore, Maryland.

The firm of HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON is dissolved by the death of BASIL B. HOPKINS. The undersigned will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

Persons indebted to the firm will please make immediate settlement with the undersigned.

ROBT. HULL,
THOS. W. ATKINSON,
SURVIVING PARTNERS.

BALTIMORE, 1st SEPT., 1866.

The firm of HOPKINS & CO is this day dissolved. Those indebted to the firm will please make prompt payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by HULL, ATKINSON & CO.

Baltimore, Sept. 1st., 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style of HULL, ATKINSON & CO., for the purpose of conducting the WHOLESALE DRY GOODS JOBBING BUSINESS, at the old stand, No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET, formerly occupied by HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON, and more recently by HOPKINS & CO., where they will keep a large stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, to which they ask the attention of cash and prompt buyers.

Orders shall have our best attention.

ROBT. Hull, } late of Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson.
THOS. W. ATKINSON, }
SAML. HUNTER, late of Hopkins & Co.
WM. J. HULL.

Address,

HULL, ATKINSON & CO.
258 BALTIMORE STREET,
Baltimore.

Sept 6-2w*

1866 FALL TRADE 1866

E. B. SPENCE, AGENT,

MERCHANT TAILOR & CLOTHIER

(OLD STAND)

No. 1300, Main St., Corner of 13th.,

RICHMOND, VA.

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS STOCK OF

Fall & Winter,
Cloths,
Cassimeres and
Vestings,

which he is prepared to make up to order in the best style and at short notice.

He has also on hand a Fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of his own manufacture, made in this city, under his own supervision.

Shirts made to order and a good fit Warranted.

Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS in endless variety always on hand.

CALL & SEE HIS STOCK AT

No. 1300, Main St., Richmond, Va.,

before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept 6-1w*

SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY, of the most superior qualifications as a teacher of Music, desires a situation.

A position in some large school preferred, but she would accept a situation in a private family.

She is a graduate of one of the first schools in the State, and can give the best references.

Address the Editors of the SENTINEL.

Sept 3-1w.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FIRST GRAND OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1866!!!

OLD PRICES COMING TO TOWN!

JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING:

10,000 YARDS BEAUTIFUL

FALL AND WINTER

CALICOS,

and will be sold from 12½ to 25 cents.

COME TO

CREECH'S

TO BUY YOUR CALICOS.

OLD PRICES REACHED THE CITY.

12,000 yards of Ladies beautiful DRESS GOODS, embracing the novelties of the season, and will be sold cheap enough to insure sale.

CREECH'S

is the place to buy your dress goods. Don't pass by. Just received 6,800 yards goods for Men's, Boys and Children's WINTER WEAR,—the best assortment in the City. I tell you Creech's is the place to come to buy your goods. And still they come.

Just received a large and fine assortment of

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

the new styles for 1866, just the goods the people want. I want you to come to Creech's to buy your CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, already commenced coming in, LADIES' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS & BONNETS, the TURBEN, the GLADIATOR and the CENTRAL PARK, a different shape from last season, and will have a good assortment in a few days.

Make up your mind to come to CREECH'S to buy your Hats.

JUST IN TIME.

I told you prices had to come down.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

Just received 4,000 pair Men's, Boys,' Ladies,' Misses and Children's shoes, bought at the largest trade sale in New York, and will be sold at reduced prices.—No mistake, CREECH'S is the place to buy your Shoes.

PRICES ALREADY REDUCED.

Just received a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold at prices to meet the hard times. Sugar, 12½ to 20; Rio Coffee 25 to 33½. Just as well to make up your mind to come to CREECH'S, you can't do any better, don't say you won't come, but say you will come.

Just received a good assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, which will be sold at prices cheap enough to keep you from being scared. Come to CREECH, he will treat you right, etc.

I now take the pleasure to inform the people that I have one among the largest and most complete stocks of staple and Fancy Dry Goods ever brought to Raleigh before or since the war.

And I tell the people whether I struck the nail on the head or side ways, I struck my goods so, and I say to you as I said last season, that I will sell them as cheap as Yankee, Jew or Gentile, cost Houses not excepted, that has paid for his goods or ever expects to pay for them. You will always find me ready and willing to treat you right at R. Smith's Building, corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets.

A. CREECH,

Raleigh, Sept. 5-3w
Standard and Progress copy two weeks.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

COACH AND SADDLERY

HARDWARE.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS,

Late Thomas Mackenzie & Sons,

No. 229 Baltimore St., BALTIMORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

Felloes, Saddle Trees,
Hubs, Hog Skins,
Spokes, Sheep skins,
Springs, Shoe Thread,
Canvass, Saddlers' Hair
Varnish, Enameled Leather,
Carriage Bolts, Bag Leather,
Tire Bolts, Skirting,
Moss, Harness Leather,
Wheels, Stirrups, Bits,
&c., & c.,

Also, all other articles appertaining to the business.

Sept. 5-6m

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

The coming session of the several Departments of this College will open with full Faculties of instruction, several of its Professors from the South having resumed their chairs, at the dates following:

Preparatory Department,		Sept.	12th
Academical	"	"	26th
Law	"	Octo.	10th
Medical	"	"	22d.

Each Department is organized to furnish the most thorough class room instruction; while the auxiliary facilities at the Federal Capital for general culture are in all respects unsurpassed and in some unequalled by any College in the country.

One half tuition is given to orphans of the war. Students for the ministry have also special facilities and gratuitous instruction is given in all the branches of Theological education. For further information address,

G. W. SAMSON, D. D.
President.

Aug. 7-1m

INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDERS.

Scientific men, who thoroughly understand the subject, concur with great unanimity in saying that nothing exerts such a deleterious influence against health as bad bread. The remedy is at hand in SIMPSON'S INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDERS, the value of which is thus certified:

RALEIGH, Aug. 24, 1866.

I have tested the Yeast Powders you manufacture and can recommend them as vastly superior to any other ever used by me. In addition to the lightness and sweetness of the bread, the powders are economical, as one-third the lard usually required will answer in the making of either loaf bread or biscuit. For pastries and cakes they are excellent.

VIRGINIA A. ORR.

The price of these powders per package is 25 cts. or 75 cts. per pound. To be had at **Wm. Simpson's** Confectionary Store, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, Aug. 23, 1866.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Simpson's Yeast Powders and find them to be superior to any I have ever used. After trying them *once* no housekeeper will be satisfied without them.

MRS. S. D. HERRIMON.

RALEIGH, Aug. 23, 1866.

I have tried Mr. Wm. Simpson's Yeast Powders and find them very good.

L. M. TUCKER.

Aug. 31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED.

GENT'S FRENCH FELT HATS,

BRIGHTON,

"How's That?"

PARK, and all latest styles Wool Hats, for men and youths, and CAPS of every description.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

Sept 5-tf

☞ Its Effect is Miraculous! ☜

IT is an entirely new scientific discovery combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom.*

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it that we offer

$1,000 REWARD

if the **Sicilian Hair Renewer** does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

It will restore Gray Hair to its original Color.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the Hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid Hair-Dressing.

No person old or young, should fail to use it.

It is recommended and used by the **first Medical authority.**

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer and take no other

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors
Nashua, N. H.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. Williams & Haywood and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb. 16-1y and 8 w2m.

SOMETHING NEW

UNDER THE SUN.

A New Era In Medicine

☞ Let the Suffering and Diseased read the following.

☞ Let all who have been given up by Doctors and spoken of as incurable, read the following.

☞ Let all who can believe facts and can have faith in evidence, read the following:

Know all men by these presents, That on this, the Twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Six, personally came Joseph Haydock to me, known as such, and being duly sworn, deposed as follows: That he is the sole general agent for the United States, and dependencies thereof, for preparations or medicines known as MAGGIEL'S PILLS and SALVE, and that the following certificates are verbatim copies to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES SMEITER,
Notary Public,
Wall Street, New York.

L. S.

June 1, 1866.

DR. MAGGIEL:—I take my pen to write you of my great relief and that the awful pain in my side has left me at last—thanks to your medicine. Oh, doctor, how thankful I am that I can get some sleep. I can never write it enough. I thank you again and again, and am sure that you are really the friend of all sufferers. I could not help writing to you, and hope you will not take it amiss.

JAMES MYERS,
116 Avenue D.

This is to certify that I was discharged from the army with Chronic Diarrhœa, and have been cured by Dr. Maggiel's Pills.

WILSON HARVEY,
New York, April 7, 1865. 27 Pitt Street.

The following is an interesting case of a man employed in an Iron Foundry, who, in pouring melted iron into a flask that was damp and wet, caused an explosion. The melted iron was thrown around and on him in a perfect shower, and he was burnt dreadfully. The following certificate was given to me by him about eight weeks after the accident.

New York, Jan. 11, 1866.

My name is Jacob Hardy; I am an Iron Founder; I was badly burnt by hot iron in November last; my burns healed, but I had a running sore on my leg that would not heal; I tried Maggiel's Salve; and it cured me in a few weeks. This is all true, and any body can now see me at Jackson's Iron Works, 2nd Avenue.

J. HARDY,
110 Georick Street.

Extract from Various Letters:

"I had no appetite; Maggiel's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Salve behind my ears and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

I have over 200 such Testimonals

As this, but want of space compels me to conclude.

J. MAGGIEL, M. D.

P. F. PESCUD AGENT FOR RALEIGH, FOR

Maggiel's Pills and Salve.

NOTICE.—None genuine without the engraved trademark around each pot or box, signed by Dr. J. MAGGIEL, 11 Pine Street, New York, to counterfeit which is felony.

Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canada—at 25 cents per box or pot.

Aug. 2-tf

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALES.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1866.

WILL be sold at TOWLES' Auction, sales to commence at 10 o'clock:

2,000 Yds. Best Kentucky Cotton Bagging, 44 In. wide.
100 lb. Blasting powder.
2 hogsheads of best Porto Rico Molasses,
2,500 lb. Excellent N. C. Iron,
1 Teirce Potash,
5 Drums English wrought nails,
2 Kegs fine Rifle Powder,
5 Bags of Squirrel Shot,
100 Reams of Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper,
25 doz. pressed and plain Glass Tumblers,
20 Barrels damaged Herrings,
48 Large Sheet Iron Bakers and other safes.

Most of the above articles will be sold on 90 days time, and in quantities to suit dealers and planters.

James M. Towles,
Sept. 5-3t Auc'r.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

COTTON GINS.

THE GENUINE GEORGIA COTTON GINS

Emory's Cotton Gins with Condenser,
Eagle Gins,
RAILWAY HORSE POWERS
Lever Horse Powers.
CAST IRON GIN WHEEL SEGMENTS,

COTTON PRESSES,

HAY PRESSES,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,
Corn Shellers,

STRAW CUTTERS,

GRUB HOES.
AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES,

Collins' Axes; and a full assortment of Agricultural Implements and Hardware of every kind.
Send for Catalogue.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
Sept 3-3m Newbern, N. C.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Respectfully announce to their old patrons and the public that they are still manufacturing

CARRIAGES,
ROCKAWAYS
BUGGIES AND
HARNESS.

which for *durability* and *quality*, cannot be excelled.
Their stock of seasoned timber is large and well selected, and they have *facilities* for manufacturing Carriages, &c., *greater* than any other establishment in the South. They can furnish *very light or stout work* finished, plain or fancy, to suit any section or purchaser.
All work warranted to be as represented. Prices as reasonable as any factory where good work is made.
They have now on hand a fine assortment of Buggies Rockaways and Harness of various styles. Descriptive circulars sent by mail, upon application.
Repairing done promptly. Orders will have careful attention.
July 27-d6tw1m.

E. J. HALE, P. M. HALE.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

LATE EDITORS OF THE FAYETTEVILLE (N. C.) OBSERVER,

Publishers, Booksellers, & Stationers,

496 Broadway, New York.

NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

Will be glad to supply Booksellers and Merchants with all articles in their line at as favorable cash prices as can be had in the city.
As the *only Southern* dealers in the city, they solicit personal calls or orders of their friends and the public.
Aug 29-2w*

HOME AGAIN!

EDWARD WHEELER & CO., have returned to their old Store, (formerly occupied by S. H. Young,) which has been refitted and modernized, and solict a call from their friends and the public.
We shall soon be able to call your attention to a
NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK
of Fall and Winter Goods.
EDWARD WHEELER & CO.
Raleigh, N. C. Aug. 28-tf

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

FACULTY.

REV. DR. J. C. BLACKWELL, A. M., Professor in School of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.—He will also act as President until a permanent appointment is made, which will be done at an early day.
O. H. P. CORPREW, A. M., Professor in School of Ancient Languages.
RICHARD W. JONES, A. M., Professor in School of Mathematics.
ERNEST LAGARDE, A. B., Professor in School of Modern Languages.
Arrangements are made by which students who are unprepared for the regular classes may be instructed in the primary branches.
The session will begin last Thursday (26th) September, and continue forty weeks, or ten lunar months.
TERMS, payable half in advance and the other half the first of February following, viz:
For Tuition and other College fees, according to the number of schools attended, about $90 00
All other expenses, including board (about $160), fuel, lights, &c., exclusive of pocket money and outfit, need not exceed 200 00
Arrangements are made to transport students from Ridgway Depot, on the Raleigh Railroad, whilst a conveyance leaves Roanoke Station, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the Wolf Trap Depot, on the same road, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Address, for the present,
WM. A. SMITH, Pres't pro tem.
Aug. 24-2awt1stOct of Board of Trustees.

OF ALL COLLECTIONS OF PIANO MUSIC

That contained in the "Home Circle" is admitted to be the best that can be obtained in book form. It includes every variety, from the simplest to the most difficult, and has something suited to the taste and ability of every player. It is printed very clearly on good white paper and cannot fail to prove satisfactory in every way to the purchaser. Two Vols. *Price of each*, in Boards, $2 50; Cloth, $3; Cloth, gilt, $4
OLIVER DITSON & CO, Publishers
Aug. 31-4t Boston.

MARE AND COLT STOLEN!

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 22nd. ult., a MARE and colt.
Said Animal is blind in the left eye,—has a small knot below the knee on the right fore-leg,—rough shod on the hind feet—old shoes on the fore-feet,—supposed to be 12 years old—is somewhat flea-bitten, and in thin order.
The colt is mouse color,—a light spot on the right flank, and small scar just above the hoof on the left fore-leg.
A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of these animals.
HENDERSON FULLER,
Sept 3-1w Franklinton

NOTICE.

A home for a good MECHANIC to make and repair Wagons and Carts.
Also, a BLACKSMITH for making and repairing farm tools. Those who have families preferred.
Apply to
ROBT. BYNUM,
Wilson, Sept 3-2w*

NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
ENGINEER & SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 7, 1866.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after June 10th, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Goldsboro'	12,30 P. M.
" Raleigh	3,45 "
" Hillsboro'	5,28 "
" Greensboro'	7,40 "
" Salisbury	10 10 "
Arrive at Charlotte	12,35 A. M.

FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Goldsboro'	12,00 P. M.
" Raleigh	4,50 A. M.
" Hillsboro'	8 27 "
" Greensboro'	1,00 P. M.
" Salisbury	5,30 "
Arrive at Charlotte	9,00 "

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte	11,15 P. M.
" Salisbury	1,26 A. M.
" Greensboro'	4,10 "
" Hillsboro'	6 31 "
" Raleigh	8,30 "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	11,20 "

FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION

Leave Charlotte	4,20 A. M.
" Salisbury	8,55 "
" Greensboro'	1,10 P. M.
" Hillsboro'	5,25 "
" Raleigh	9,45 "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	2,15 A. M.

Mail Train connects at Raleigh with Raleigh & Gaston Trains for the North At Goldsboro' with Wilmington & Weldon and Atlantic & N. C. Trains.
Accommodation Train runs daily (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Wilmington & Weldon Trains.
There is no Sunday Train going North from Weldon to Portsmouth; passengers arriving at Weldon on that day can go immediately through *via* Petersburg and Richmond
E. WILKES,
June 8 3m Eng. & Supt.

CHOICE AND RELIABLE

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Instruments, Brushes, Medical Saddle Bags, Cases and Chests, Toilet articles, Perfumery, Window Glass and
PURE SALAD OIL AND LICORICE AND TONQUA BEANS,
IN WHOLE CASES,
and the most Popular Remedies,
FOR ALL DISEASES, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AT

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Being desirous of securing a certain amount of "GREEN BACKS," MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION, VISITORS, and all my friends and acquaintances, who have a surplus, and need supplies of Medicines, and other articles in the DRUG LINE, are most cordially invited to call, or send in their memorandums, and make an EXCHANGE. The most satisfactory inducements will be offered.
Special attention is called to the following preparations and all who are *suffering* or set to *suffer*, or know others who are liable to *suffer*, should not fail to secure a Bottle of his FAMOUS DIARRHEA SYRUP. Which is regarded for 10 or 12 years past by many in this community as a *specific* for that and a indred diseases. *Many hundreds of soldiers and others have been cured with one dose*—Price 50 cts.
After a great many experiments, he has succeeded in preparing a LOTION, the constituent parts of which is dissolved in Rose Water, which with one or two exceptions has never failed to cure *in 2 or 3 days* the most obstinate form of *Camp Itch and Simelar Cutaneous* diseases Price 50.
He also reminds the reader that this is the Season for Sowing *Turnip Seed*, and that he has a full supply of *fresh* and reliable. *Ruta Baga Flat Dutch, Purple Top strap leaved* and other *Turnip Seed*.
P. F. PESCUD.
June 18-tf

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF

HARTFORD.

Assets to June 1, 1866. $3,000 000
Income for the Year Ending March 1866 Over 200,000.
AND 9931 POLICIES WERE ISSUED.

WM H. CROW, Gen'l Agent for the State of North Carolina.
OFFICE IN RALEIGH,
North of the Capital.

Participating, Life, Endowment, and Term Policies—Issued.

Premiums may be paid half Cash and half Note with 6 per cent interest in advance

RECEIVED of the Ætna Life Insurance Co., of Hartford payment in full for Mr. Justus Kinsey's life policy for five thousand dollars, No. 15,391, by the hand of W. H. CROW, General Agent.
JNO. W HAYS,
Special Administrator.
July 2-3m.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT SWEEPS THE FIELD;
NEW IMPROVEMENTS;
LOW PRICES;
DOES NOT CLOG;
HAS NO COMPLICATIONS OF
GATES OR COSTLY FLUME WORK;
COMPACT FOR SHIPMENT;
GREAT WATER-SAVER;
THE ONLY WHEEL
THAT EXCELS OVERSHOTS;
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR
SUPERIORITY.

Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 36 Liberty Street
New York.
Agents: A. Y. LEE, Society Hill, S. C., and SAML. BAKER, Graniteville, S. C.
Aug. 13-6m

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

THAT LARGE STOCK OF SHOES, lately advertised, has come, consisting of

MEN'S SHOES,
BOYS' "
WOMEN'S "
CHILDREN'S"

The Largest lot ever brought to this City.
Our Col. TUCKER remains in the Northern Markets and keeps himself well posted as to quality and prices of goods.
Give us a call. We can and will sell you *cheap*.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Aug. 22-tf

SHOES! SHOES!!

WE have just received a beautiful assortment of MILES' SHOES for LADIES and MISSES.—Also, double-soled Boots and Balmoral Shoes for Gents.
A. N. & J. McKIMMON.
Aug. 28-tf

HERMITAGE NURSERIES.

ALLAN & JOHNSON,

NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS
P. O. Box 428, Richmond Va.,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
Evergreens, Roses and Flowers,
GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders for Trees, for Fall planting, should be sent soon, to insure their delivery in proper time.
Catalogues furnished upon application.
June 7 3m

WHO WANTS A PIANO?

SEVERAL Patrons of the Concord Female College have requested my aid in securing good

PIANOS

for their use. This has induced me to make arrangements with some of the best manufacturers, which enable me to furnish instruments of the *first class* at reduced prices. I can save each purchaser from $40 to $100. Price lists of the manufacturers will be sent to those who desire them, to aid them in making selections.
When selections shall have been made the money can be sent to me, at my expense, by the Southern Express, and a Piano will be shipped to the Depot the purchaser may designate Each Piano sold will be fully warranted. Address me at Statesville, N. C.
J. M. M. CALDWELL.
April 27-1aw6m.

THE NATIONAL UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE

WASHINGTON, D. C,

Offers superior advantages for a thorough Business Education.
The course of instruction embraces Commission, Importing, Jobbing, Retailing, Bank and other Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Spencerian Penmanship, and Business Practice. PENMANSHIP is taught by Henry C. Spencer, the leading author of this system, and celebrated as the Editor of the "Spencerian Key to Practical Penmanship," adopted by nearly all first class Colleges as the standard of criticism. Unusual facilities are here presented for acquiring this valuable art.
The system of "BUSINESS PRACTICE," originated and successfully taught by the Proprietor, receives his special attention. This is the most valuable part of the course. Here the student applies his theoretical knowledge. He buys and sells representative mdse, makes out notes, drafts, invoices, &c., deposits College money in the College Bank, and checks it out as his business requires. Becoming, in turn, Retailer, Wholesale, Forwarder, Banker, he soon acquires a knowledge of business forms, learns to compose and condense the history of every transaction and thinks for himself. He is thus prepared for actual business.
Full scholarship, good for review at any time, with Life Membership in this Union of Colleges extending to the principal cities, only $45. Books and stationery extra.
For circulars giving full information, for specimens of Penmanship, of the College currency and merchandise.
Address
HENRY N. COPP, A. M.
Aug. 6-3m Proprietor.

NEW CONCERN.

WE have this day formed and entered into Copartnership, under the Firm and Style of

MILLHISER & MOSES,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING A JOBBING,

DRY GOODS BUSINESS

IN THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDING
No. 911 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.,

On the 12th. of September we will be prepared to offer to the Trade a select stock of
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.
Our facilities and long experience in the business warrant us in the assertion that we can and will make it to the interest of merchants to purchase of us.—Orders for goods will be faithfully and promptly responded to.
MOSES MILLHISER,
ALFRED MOSES,
Late MILLHISER & BRO'S.
Aug. 24-3taw1m

NOTICE TO PARTIES OF RECORD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, Spring Term, 1866.

On motion, it is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk give notice through the *Standard Sentinel* and *Progress* newspapers, published in the City of Raleigh and also at four more public places in the County of Wake, to all parties of Record who have suits pending in the Superior Court of said County, and their witnesses, to appear at the next Fall Term of the Court, to be held at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the *first Monday after the fourth Monday of September*, 1866 prepared to try their cases
Parties having no Counsel are notified to employ one or before the day aforesaid, or their suits will be tried without Counsel.
J. N. BUNTING, Clerk.
Raleigh, July 9-3taw1d.

JARRATTS HOTEL,

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

Having purchased the interest of Platt & Simmons in this house, we announce to our friends and the public that the house will be conducted in all respects as a
FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
and the travelling public may rest assured of finding *agreeable and comfortable accommodations* with us, and we extend a "*Virginia Welcome*" to our patrons.
SAML. STEVENS & CO.
SAML. STEVENS, of Petersburg, Va.
JOHN COLE, of Greenville County, Va
Aug. 8-1m

FOR SALE.

Adamantine Candles in 20lbs. Boxes and a fresh supply of Jeff. Edinburg Ale.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 6-tf

WATSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

THE ART IMPROVING!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF AMBROTYPES, Ferreotypes, and the larger size Photographs.
PORCELAIN pictures made with all the beauty of an ivory painting.
PHOTOGRAPHS of every size and style, plain or colored.
Call and examine specimens, and you will be convinced that there is no use going beyond Raleigh to get work in my line.
Aug. 27-tf J. W. WATSON.

FOR SALE.

A large supply of Sugar and Coffee, just received.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Augt 6-tf

FOR SALE.—Can Fruits, Sardines, Matches and Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 22-tf

FOR SALE.—Another lot of Corn and Rice.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 18-tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME HOUSE & LOT in the Eastern part of the City, with four rooms and a cellar, kitchen with four rooms, brick Smoke House and Dairy, first rate well of water, Bath-house and Stables.—all newly built and handsomely finished. Grounds decorated with flowers and evergreens.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 2-tf

NEW FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP

IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.

M. MARTIN & CO.,

Having removed their works from Stowesville, Gaston county, to Charlotte, respectfully inform their old patrons and the public generally that they have opened a
Foundry and Machine Shop
at the old Navy Yard lot, in the City of Charlotte, where they are prepared to make all sorts of

CASTINGS

for Steam Engines Mills Factories, Water Wheels, Cane Mills, Farming Implements, &c., &c
REPAIRING
Particular attention will be paid to repairing of all kinds.
All work shall be done in the very nicest style, and the best material used.
M. MARTIN,
JOHN WILKES.
July 2-1

MAJ. JAMES M. MAYO,

OF EDGECOMBE Co., N. C.

WITH

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants,

KADER BIGGS, J. J. BIGGS. } NORFOLK, VA.

Special attention paid to the sale of COTTON and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE
LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.
BAGGING and ROPE furnished at lowest Market Prices, payable in COTTON.
June 29 6m

DUNN, PLUMMER & CO.,

NO. 4 IRON FRONT, SYCAMORE STREET
PETERSBURG, VA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF H. L. EMORY & Sons' Patent Improved Universal

COTTON GINS,

With Condenser and Cleaner, for hand or horse power Best Stretched and Concreted
LEATHER BELTING.
INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND GUM PACKING.
Hoe and Co.'s celebrated Circular saws.
Best French Burr and Esopus Mill Stones.
Best Anchor Brand Bolting Cloths
Smith's Patent Cast Steel Plows, made by the celebrated Collins and Co
Whittemore's Patent Feed Cutter for Hay, Straw or Corn Stalks.
Single Blade Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers.
Fairbank's Celebrated Platform and Counter Scales

Having obtained the Agency for the sale of H. L. Emery and Sons' Patent Improved Universal
COTTON GINS,
For hand or horse power with Condenser and Cleaner, we are prepared to take orders for the same
These Gins are the best in use and by using the Condenser and Cleaner the Cotton produced will doubtless sell for two or three cents per pound more than that ginned by other machines
Parties needing Gins for this Fall's use had better send in their orders to us at once, that arrangements may be made for their prompt delivery. We shall have samples of 40 and 50 Saw Gins in store for exhibition in a few days.
Catalogues and Price List sent on application.
We shall be receiving our stock of
FOREIGN HARDWARE,
Direct from the manufacturers of Europe in time for our Fall Trade, consisting of Fine and Heavy Hardware, Cutlery and Guns. Some of our Gun will be of very fine quality.
In addition to our stock of Foreign Goods we shall keep on hand a good assortment of American Hardware and Carriage Materials, such as Hubs Spokes Rims, Shafts, Axles and Springs and Saddlery Hardware
The attention of our friend and the public generally are invited to our stock.
DUNN, PLUMMER & CO.,
No. 4 Iron Front, Sycamore street,
July 18-2m Petersburg, Va.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 23rd. 1866.

THE attention of shippers is called to the
Great Through Freight Air Line,
which is now in full and successful operation from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Columbia, S. C., *via* S. & R. R. R., R. & G. R. R., N. C. R. R., and C. & S. C. R. R., carrying freights North and South with greater dispatch and lower rates than any other route.
Attention is particularly called to advertisement of C. B. Allen, freight agent of this road.
W. G. LEWIS, Gen. Supt.
Aug. 23-tf R. & G. R. R. CO.
Standard and Progress copy till forbid.

FOR SALE.

AT wholesale prices, a large supply of fine SOAPS, just received,
Fine French Soaps,—Rose, Verbena and Orange.
Brown Windsor.
Glycerine and all kinds toilet soaps.
Laundress Soap, by the box.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Sept. 1-tf

GENUINE IMPORTED SEGARS.

A very superior lot, various popular Brands.
Also, a lot of beautiful, American make, Havanna and American fillers. These goods are offered free from the advance of the late Tariff, which will be appreciated by the trade.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 17-tf

FOR SALE.—Fox Crackers, Hand made Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers, Egg, Soda and Water Crackers.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 18-tf

FOR SALE.—No. 1 New Mackerel and N. C. cut Herrings.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 22-tf

FOR SALE.

White CORN and FLOUR.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 8-tf

D. WHITFORD, GEORGE W. DILL, W. C. WHITFORD

WHITFORD, DILL & CO.,

Shipping, Receiving, Forwarding, and
GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Personal attention paid to the sale of Produce
AGENTS FOR
MURRAY'S N. C. STEAMSHIP LINES
BETWEEN NEWBERN & NEW YORK.
General Vessel Agents.
November 29 98-1y.

VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.
Claims collected any where in the State.
Mar 30-49 6 tf.

P. A. WILEY & CO.

BANKERS, FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

Dealers in Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver, &c.,

Collections Made,

DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

July 19-tf

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. ROAD.

THROUGH FREIGHT TARIFF.

NORTH AND SOUTH,

BY THE AIR LINE ROUTE!

We are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through receipts, at the *lowest rate*.
This is the Line for Shippers.
YOUR GOODS WILL BE HANDLED ONLY ONCE.
Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance trifling, compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia S. C. and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company, at about one fourth the cost.
TAKE NOTICE.
Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and *no other*.
FROM NEW YORK,
By the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Co., Livingston, Fox & Co., agents, No. 88 Liberty Street, or Pier 36 North River N. Y.
FROM BALTIMORE,
By the Baltimore Steam packet Company, L. B. Parks agent, foot of Union Dock—and by Brandt's line of Steamers.
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. B. Clyde & Co., agents No. 14 North Delaware Avenue Philadelphia.
FROM BOSTON,
By the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co., E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.
Consign your goods to R. R. Agts, Portsmouth Va., and City Point. Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked.
C. B. ALLEN,
Freight Agt. R. & G. R. Co.
Aug. 15-1m

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

THE UNDERSIGNED keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Fisk's Celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
These cases are perfectly air tight and indestructible, and for protecting and preserving the dead, are recommended to the public as the best ever invented.
Pine and Walnut Coffins kept on hand, and made to order at short notice.
A HEARSE kept on hand, and calls to attend Funerals promptly attended to.
HENRY J. BROWN.
Opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Raleigh, Aug. 28-1m

BROWN & CUYLER

General Commission Merchants

93 BEAVER ST. NEW YORK.

JNO. POTTS BROWN,

LATE OF BROWN, DEROSSETT & CO.,

Established in N. York in 1846.

RICHD. M. CUYLER,

OF GEORGIA.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.
Aug. 28-3taw3m

2000 Sacks Salt.

FOR SALE, at $2,60, delievered at Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road. Terms cash.
WORTH & DANIEL,
Aug. 31-1w Wilmington, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A Large stock of Rope and Bagging, extra heavy. Dealers and Farmers would do well to call and see our Stock.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Sept. 1-tf

REMOVED.

To the Store one door South of James M. Towles.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 15-tf.

TURNBULL, RIACH AND MURDOCH.

16 HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE. | 7 CORTLAND PARK, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton Yarn, Sheetings and Osnaburgs, Wool and Woolen Goods.

REFERENCES:

Chas P Mallet, Esq.,	Chapel Hill.
Chas B Mallett, Esq.,	Fayetteville.
Geo W Williams & Co.,	Fayetteville.
Jesse H Lindsay, Esq.	Greensboro.
James Sloan, Esq.,	Greensboro.
Thomas R Tate, Esq.,	Charlotte
R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank,	Baltimore.

October 2 48 1y.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT
Authorized September 12th, 1865.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. W. Swepson, *Pres't* C. P. Mendenhall.
Jos. S. Cannon, *Vice Pres't* R. W. Pulliam.
W. B. Gulick, *Cashier*.

This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business.
Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange, and United States, State and local Securities bought and sold
Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposites received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms
Collections made at all points in the State of North Carolina
$6-1y

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

The exercises of this well known institution, founded by the late Col. C. C. Tew, will be resumed on the 1st day of October next, under the direction of Gen R. E COLSTON, a graduate, and for fifteen years, (up to the commencement of the war) a Professor of the Va. Military Institute.
The course of instruction will be such as to make the Academy a great
POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL,
a school of theoretical and *applied* science—in which languages and literature will also receive a full share of attention. The discipline and instruction will be upon a complete military basis.
Gen'l. Colston's long experience and extensive acquaintance enable him to assure the public, that he will secure the services of Professors of distinguished ability as the wants of the school require them, and he confidently relies upon the liberal patronage of his old friends and companions in arms, throughout N. C. and the whole South.
Applications for admission must be made as early as practicable, to the Superintendent, and accompanied by testimonials of good moral character Circulars containing full information will be issued in a few days. For these, and all further particulars, apply to GEN R. E. COLSTON,
Superintendent Hillsborough Military Academy,
Hillsborough N. C.
July 31-3taw2m.

PETER MALLETT. CHARLES HOFFMAN.

MALLETT & HOFFMAN,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 23 N. Water St.
WILMINGTON, N. C
April 3-199-6m

R. W. PULLIAM. W. H JONES, GEO. W. SWEPSON.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
No 14, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh N. C.
Raleigh N. C. May 1-tf

JOHN S. DANCY, of TARBORO, N. C. JOHN H. HYMAN, of SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

JOSEPH H. HYMAN,

Late of Tarboro, N. C.
DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandize,
No 80, Cedar St.,
NEW YORK,

REFERENCES:—Hon. George Howard, Gov. H. T. Clark and W. S. Battle, Esq., Tarboro; Hon. R. R. Bridges; W. & W. R.R.; Gen. W. G. Lewis, R. & G. R. R.; Gen. W. R. Cox. and K. P. Battle, Esq., Raleigh; Col. W. H. Johnson, Esq. Columbia; Gen. R. F. Hoke, Lincolnton.
Aug. 23-tf

FOR SALE.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES.
SUPERIOR CLARET WINE, and Extra DUFF GORDON CHERRY WINE.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO
Aug. 1-tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLOTTE.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

This Bank having received permission from the Comptroller of the Currency to increase the Capital Stock,
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 7th. instant, it was ordered that the Capital Stock of the First National Bank of Charlotte be increased to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, and that advertisement be made accordingly.
Books of Subscription are now open at the Bank.
THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier.
Aug. 14-w6t

BRIGGS, DODD & HICKS

BUILDERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING Associated with us Mr. W. J. HICKS and refitted up our Machine Shops, we are prepared to contract for any kind of work in the building or repairing line.
We shall keep on hand DRESSED FLOORING, WEATHER BOARDING, MOULDINGS of all kind BRACKETS, SASH BLINDS, and DOORS.
Orders solicited from the surrounding country for any of the above named work. We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage received heretofore, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
Shops on West Street, near the Central Railroad Depot.
May 16-tf.

FOR SALE.

CURRANTS by the Barrel.
Fine Layer RAISINS, and SWEET OIL, Just received.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 4-tf

LAW-COPARTNERSHIP.

PHILLIPS & BATTLE.

Attorneys At Law
RALEIGH, N. C.

B. F. PHILLIPS, Chapel Hill, N. C. R. H. BATTLE, Jr. Raleigh, N. C.
June 9-3m*

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

Those interested in the planting of orchards, Fruit Gardens, and Vineyards, will do well to send to
WESTBROOK & CO.,
GREENSBORO, N. C.,
for their new CATALOGUE, for the autumn of 1866.
Aug. 31-3w